THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 171

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hotze Gets 3-Year Term; Retail Delivery Limited; King Inspects Fleet Units

The World's Day—June 17, 1943

Boston: Income Tax Defendant Pleads Guilty

Joseph Hotze changes plea to guilty on third day of trial and is sentenced to 3 years in the penitentiary and fined $10,000. He was being tried for nonpayment of Federal income taxes. [Page 2.]

Rhode Island State Troopers, co-operating with OPA officials, today diverted five truckloads of potatoes from a "black market" to established terminals.

Scrapping of traditional peace-making conferences in favor of United Nations machinery to liquidate the war and carry on negotiations for a transitional period proposed by educators at 27 United States colleges and universities. [Page 2.]

Washington: Eastern Stores to Limit Delivery

No delivery service by retail stores in the eastern gasoline shortage area on packages weighing less than five pounds or measuring less than 60 inches in combined length and girth, the Office of Defense Transportation has ordered. Exceptions are most foodstuffs, laundry and dry cleaning, medical supplies, and repair parts.

No increase in income taxes need be expected by individuals and corporations until next year, but Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, hopes for enactment of new tax legislation by Jan. 1.

To encourage farmers to sell skim milk, from which casein is made, a 3 cents a pound increase for industrial casein has been allowed by the Office of Price Administration, effective June 20.

A compromise proposal to give the National Resources Planning Board $50,000 to wind up its affairs by Aug. 31, passed the House and was returned to the Senate. The House originally eliminated all funds for the Board, but the Senate voted $200,000 for it. Final action on a $2,620,000,000 Independent Offices appropriation measure is delayed pending an agreement on the NRPB allotment.

Europe: King Inspects Units of Combined Fleet

King George VI of England inspected units of the combined British and American fleet in the Mediterranean, as he continued his tour of the North African front. He had previously visited the American Army in training for invasion.

King Gustaf V of Sweden celebrated his 85th anniversary and warned his countrymen that neutral Sweden was still in danger, but "with the help of all . . . will ride out the gale with honor."

Swedish Prime Minister, Per Albin Hansson told Parliament that instructions for "resistance to the last" in the event of attack on Sweden had been sent to all Swedish civilian authorities.

Premier Mussolini has ousted six more of his Fascist National Councillors, according to the Rome Radio, as the party shake-up continues with reports of rapid changes in the Fascist organization and disciplinary measures against members.

Pierre Laval himself will direct the new 3,000-man "first regiment" of France, the only legal armed force which the Germans have allowed to be organized in Vichy France.

Brig. Gen. Richard G. Tindall has been appointed American military attaché in Ankara, replacing Col. Cornelius Jadwin who was assigned to other duties. General Tindall is a native of Columbia, Mo.

H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, declared in London his belief that Japan would collapse quickly after Hitler is defeated.

National: Few Discharged for Battle Injuries

Discharge of more than 1,000,000 men from the armed services between 1940 and the end of 1943, includes very few because of battle injuries, Col. Lewis Sanders, Chief of the Re-employment Service of the Selective Service System of New York, disclosed at a conference on manpower rehabilitation held in New York.

Mildred Norgaard, wife of Noland Norgaard, Associated Press war correspondent in North Africa, has been commissioned a third officer [second lieutenant] in the WAAC. She joined the Corps last January.

Helmut Leiner, charged with aiding a group of Nazi saboteurs who landed in Florida from a submarine a year ago, pleaded guilty in a New York Federal Court. He was acquitted by direction of the Court when tried for treason last fall.

North Africa: Roosevelt Envoy Reaches Dakar

Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford has arrived in Dakar to serve as President Roosevelt's personal representative in French West Africa, according to the Algiers Radio.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle front: Page 1, Column 8.

Navy-Standard Oil Agreement On Elk Hills Termed Illegal

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The agreement between the Navy and Standard Oil Company of California for developing the Elk Hills oil reserve was termed "illegal and invalid" by a Justice Department official.

This official, Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell, spoke at a House Public Lands Committee hearing at which Representative Alfred J. Elliott (D) of California said the deal had "something of the inkling of the Teapot Dome scandal of some years ago."

Mr. Elliott suggested to the Committee that it go to Elk Hills, in California, to study the situation, "on the ground," and Chairman J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida, said he thought at least a subcommittee should go.

Mr. Littell told the Committee he had made an exhaustive examination of the contract and submitted a report to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

He said that his reports would be relayed by Mr. Byrnes to President Roosevelt, and the President would make the decision as to whether the contract should be canceled.

Further Study Postponed

The Committee thereupon postponed further study of the situation until June 22, in order to allow the President time for study of the Justice Department's report.

The contract called for payment of $1 748,408 by the Navy to the Standard Oil Company in return for title and equipment on 8,297 acres of land the company owns on the Elk Hills reserve for the duration of the war, but for a period of not less than five years.

The contract provided for a daily production of 15,000 barrels of oil from the shallow oil zone by the company, but not to exceed 27,375,000 barrels over the five-year period unless specifically authorized by the Navy Department.

At a previous session of the Public Lands Committee, Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California declared the contract called for payment of 64 per cent of the cost of developing the reserve by the Navy in return for which the Navy would receive 64 per cent of the oil. However, contending the contract required the Navy to sell its share to the company and then repurchase, and that the entire deal looked dan-

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Weather Predictions

Showers, Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 9:2 p. m., and ends Friday at 4:7 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 9:23 p. m., and ends Saturday at 4:31 a. m.

No Ice Spoils 24,300 Pounds Of Potatoes

Embargo is placed upon shipments from South as lack of refrigeration is causing spoilage.

Coincident with dwindling potato line-ups in Greater Boston, as slightly increased shipments from the South have somewhat eased the demand, an embargo was placed on such shipments today, after 24,300 pounds of "spuds" had been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

An order of the Office of Defense Transportation barring refrigeration on carload shipments of potatoes from South Carolina has caused huge quantities to arrive spoiled. Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Boston Health Commissioner, has ordered Board of Health inspection and approval for sale of all carlots of potatoes until the embargo is lifted.

Meantime, in Washington, Representative L. Mendel Rivers (D) of South Carolina said that he had received assurances from Interstate Commerce representatives that adequate ice will be made available to refrigerate shipments of potatoes from South Carolina to prevent their spoilage.

High Temperatures

Reports from South Carolina indicate extremely high temperatures, running from 105 to 115 degrees. Potatoes harvested and shipped under such hot-weather conditions increases the possibility of potatoes rotting en route. Loaded hot, they "bake" on the way north, but the average loss was said to be only about 5 per cent.

However, looking at this 5 per cent loss from another angle, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, today quoted figures issued by Buell Maben, Regional Administrator of the Food Distribution Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, New York City.

Mr. Maben had said that he believed the ODT order restricting the use of refrigeration cars was traceable to the need for ice to keep large quantities of milk refrigerated in Southern Army camps.

1,200 Carloads

"In the week during which the condition has existed," Mr. Maben said, "New York City has received 1,200 carloads, averaging 45,000 pounds each. It is fair to say that at least 5 per cent of those shipments have spoiled because of no refrigeration."

These oft-repeated 5 per cent figures, in themselves, may seem small, Mr. McCabe pointed out. But, he added, "5 per cent of 1,200 cars is 60 cars of potatoes, or approximately 4,200,000 pounds of basic food allowed to spoil because of Government icing restrictions on such shipments."

The New York figures also bring up the question as to why the "Big City" should receive 1,200 cars in one week while Boston has been almost completely devoid of potatoes. Figures today showed only 3 carloads on sale at the Boston Terminal Market, and six cars received at the B. & M. yards in Charlestown. On a per capital basis, it was conceded, Bostonians have been coming out on the short end as far as potatoes are concerned.

Local retailers, however, look for a rapid reversal of this situation, with potatoes as a glut on the market within a month. Maryland, New Jersey, and Long Island potatoes will be coming along shortly, and what with natives maturing, the middle of the summer should see plenty of material for potato salads, French fries, home fries, bakes, mashed—or however one may prefer them.

Japan Loses 77 Planes in Solomons; British Bombers Blast Cologne Again; War Agencies Under Congress Attack

OPA, BEW, OWI, WRA facing House tests on policies in connection with funds.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—The guerrilla warfare that is chronic in Washington between Congress and the Executive flared up suddenly here all along the line.

Four big war agencies, all under congressional fire, face major House tests on essential policies in connection with funds for the new fiscal year.

Agencies immediately on the defensive are the Office of Price Administration, which is trying to institute a big new food subsidy program; the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of War Information, and the War Relocation Authority.

Through the power of the purse, Congress is changing the map of Washington's bureaus. It has cut, trimmed, or even killed dozens of bureaus recently. Hardly an agency in Washington cannot show a wound chevron in the past six months' engagement. The battle was never hotter than right now.

Resources Board Purged

President Roosevelt's postwar planning agency, the National Resources Planning Board, designed to provide a shelf of demobilization projects and which came under congressional disfavor, has been purged. The House Appropriations Committee voted yesterday to give it $50,000 in which to wind up its affairs, and to meet accumulated annual leave payments of members before it drops out of the Washington picture.

The same Committee gave the National Youth Administration, which has been turned into a pre-induction military service, $3,000,000 to wind up its work in the next year.

Over the protest of Prentiss Brown, OPA Director, that antiinflation price controls needed more enforcement officials to act against "black markets," the Committee cut its budget by $12,000,000, on the ground, as disclosed by Chairman Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, that it wanted to hire 2,000 "Snoopers," the OPA has a dozen more fights on its hands.

Drive on BEW

Representative John Taber (R) of New York is preparing to lead a fight against the Board of Economic Warfare in an effort to cut its funds. As a postwar planning agency, it shares some of the unpopularity of the National Resources Planning Board.

The Office of War Information, under Elmer Davis, has had budget-approved funds trimmed by something over $12,000,000 in a preliminary encounter with the House Committee. This was the biggest cut of any of some 2,000 in proportion to its size. Mr. Taber charges that OWI's "entire domestic setup" should be eliminated. The Committee cut its overseas-propaganda branch by $4,500,000 and its domestic branch by $3,365,000.

The Dies Committee is attacking the War Relocation Authority on the charge that it has released dangerous Japanese. The most convenient means of pushing home the attack may be through appropriations.

By unaimous vote, the House

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Wide World

Biggest Secret Military Device of War

Here women radio workers in a General Electric plant are assembling radar equipment for the United States Navy. Radar is the electronic device which detects planes and ships invisible to the human eye and tells their direction and their speed. The use of radar enabled Navy guns to sink a Japanese battleship eight miles away on the night of Nov. 14, 1942, off Guadalcanal.

Americans lose only six aircraft in Solomons victory — Mediterranean sector quiet.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The United States has won a great air victory over the Japanese in the Solomons.

Seventy - seven Japanese planes were shot down yesterday in what apparently was an attempted mass raid on American positions on Guadalcanal. Only six American planes were lost, giving the United States fliers a better than 12-to-1 edge.

Thirty-two of the downed Japanese planes were bombers and 45 were Zero fighters.

News of the battle confirms reports that the Japanese have ben making persistent efforts to build up air strength in New Britain, New Guinea, and the Solomons in spite of repeated Allied bombing raids on their bases. They will have to build it up to fantastic proportions, however, to offset further losses such as this.

Meanwhile, the RAF has carried out another mass raid on Cologne, damaged three ships in an enemy convoy off the Netherlands, and shot up transport and other targets in the Low Countries.

The attack on Cologne was the 116th of the war. In returning to this important German war industries and communications center, the RAF doubtless sought to end or retard efforts to repair the heavy damage done previously.

There have been no further air operations of importance in the Mediterranean theater since the violent assaults on five Sicilian airfields on June 15. This may indicate the Allies are moving some of their air power from North Africa to newly acquired dromes on Pantelleria and Lampedusa prior to an all-out bombing of Sicily.

Sporadic clashes of some intensity have broken out on the long-dormant Smolensk front in Russia, but in the main the 1,500-mile line continues to mark time.

The failure of the Germans to launch their long-expected attack in the East undoubtedly is due to uncertainty over what the Allies are going to do in the West or in the Balkans And the closing of the Turko-Syrian frontier, now confirmed, in all probability will cause a still longer delay. This, in fact, may have been one of the primary reasons why the Allies sealed the border. Prime Minister Churchill, it will be recalled, said publicly that easing of the pressure on Russia was one of the main considerations of the recent Washington conferences.

It is possible that the next few days will see a sudden shifting of German forces to the Balkans, where rumored peace feelers by Rumania and Hungary must be adding greatly to the enemy's invasion jitters. Next to repelling an attack from the West, the safeguarding of its eastern and southeastern flanks is the principal Axis military problem. And because this is so, it is conceivable that only a token resistance will be put up on Sicily. In this connection, an unconfirmed Moscow report that the Axis has begun to evacuate some of its Sicilian garrisons may be significant.

South Pacific:

Japan's Air Losses Touch New Peak

News of the smashing aerial victory was announced by the Navy in Washington in a special communiqué.

Never before had the enemy's air losses in the Guadalcanal area been so heavy. The 77 total was alumost exactly twice that of the Japanese losses last April 7 when

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Uneasy Nazis See 'Intrigue' To Stir Turks

By the Associated Press

LONDON, June 17—Axis anxieties about the Balkans were emphasized today with a report of the hurried dispatch of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Chief of the German Security Police, to Rumania for reorganization of the police force there.

An Ankara report yesterday said that Rumania had been sending out peace feelers.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 17—Britain's decision to close the Turko-Syrian frontier, which has now been confirmed by the British Embassy in Ankara, coinciding with other Allied war preparations in the Levant, have considerably increased Axis fears of United Nations attacks upon southeast Europe and loosed in the German-Italian press a flood of attacks upon Britain for its attempt to "intrigue" Turkey into war on the Allied side.

Axis uncertainty regarding where the Allied invasion blow will fall has been accentuated by these recent developments in the Mediterranean theater, especially by the presence in Turkey of Admiral Sir John Cunningham, new Commander in Chief in the Levant, who has been conferring with President Inonu, Premier Sukru Saracoglu, and high Army officials.

The Axis fears particularly in this part of the world an attack either against Greece or from Syria against Axis-occupied islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, both of which eventualities might well be a follow-up from recent increased Allied activity over Greece and the Aegean sea.

War of Nerves in Reverse

Since also the Moscow Radio is proclaiming that massed Russian attacks will coincide with Allied invasion elsewhere in Europe, the Axis powers appear to be themselves completely at a loss in this newest war of nerves.

[According to an Associated Press dispatch it is believed in Ankara that the border was closed in order to prevent Axis agents from slipping across into neutral Turkey in order to make reports to Berlin and Rome.]

Turkey meanwhile continues officially to follow a definite line of

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Colorful Parade Climaxes King's North African Visit

The following graphic eyewitness account of King George VI's visit to North Africa comes from Mr. Stead, who is representing the combined United States press at some of the main functions attended by the King. The dispatch is distributed by the Office of War Information.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 17—King George already had traveled 100 miles in North Africa and inspected many thousands of United States troops before the "secret" of his visit was divulged to the world.

The day after he completed an eventless flight from Britain, he paid an informal visit to British and American soldiers in a beautiful Mediterranean seaside setting not far outside Algiers.

But his first big-scale ceremonial was to review a great concentration of troops representing most branches of the United States Army here.

For mile after mile along roads through a running landscape losing its green as scorched by the summer sun, burning in a cloudless blue sky, the King drove by tanks, tank destroyers, artillery, batteries, reconnaissance cars, engineer detachments, and other formations that go to make up a modern army.

Crews at Attention

The route was lined by infantry, including colored troops standing stiffly at attention, as were the crews drawn up alongside the vehicles.

Behind the car with the royal standard fluttering above its hood—a banner flown only where and when the King himself is personally present—followed those with star-adorned red flags of the United States generals accompanying the King. They were Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keys, and others.

After the Generals had greeted him at the airport, the King inspected a guard of honor furnished by the Second Battalion of the Ninth Division and drove off to place a wreath at the foot of the flagpole from which the Stars and Stripes fly over the graves of hundreds of Americans buried in a hillside cemetery beside a lake. Graves in red soil were marked by simple white crosses except those surmounted by the Jewish emblem of the Star of David.

King's Homage

It was a very brief ceremony, symbolizing the King of England's homage and salutation to the men lost in this theater of the war.

The cavalcade then wound its way past fields where wheat had been harvested already and by scattered farmsteads, through villages where Arabs and French turned out to wonder at the spectacle.

The first halt was in a shady pine grove, where the Royal party partook of a lunch of I rations from I messkits. The menu com-

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Mme. Chiang Says Japanese Attempt Propaganda of Race

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 17—In the presence of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, today warned the United Nations that Japan is using race propaganda to try to lure China out of the war, but added, "of course my people realize that casuistry is one thing, conviction another."

Without specifically mentioning the American and Canadian exclusion laws now barring Chinese from these two United Nations, Mme. Chiang told a press conference in Canada's Parliament Building how Japana is inteisifying its race appeal for China's support.

"In the beginning," she recounted, 'the Japanese perpetrated cruelties and inhumanities on our peopue, but they soon saw that brute violence could not subjugate us, especially since Pearl Harbor. Now they are using cajolery.

Attempt at Chungking

Mme. Chiang admitted that Japan's insistence that it would treat the Chinese as equals had been effective with the puppet government at Nanking and is now being tried on the Central Government at Chungking.

ing for many years and help is "They tell us, 'you've been fightnot coming to you' and promise if we join them they will give us every help. They also say we are the same race."

Mme. Chiang's voice rose in defiance as she concluded: "Of course, my people realize that casuistry is one thing, conviction another."

"They tell us, you have been oppressed and we have come to liberate you," she said. "Therein lies the danger."

Mme. Chiang reiterated China's plea for more airplanes and, later on, for heavy artillery, "if we are to push the enemy into the sea," she said a scond front in Asia would be beneficial to China but refused to predict whether Russia would declare war on Japan.

Farming Outlook

Recognizing that Canada is a great producer of farm machinery, Mme. Chiang said she thought large farm tractors and other implements could bme used in the northwest and northeast of China after the war but admitted that hand farming would still prevail in many parts of her nation.

She said she thought Chinese women had developed a higher sense of responsibility toward their men since their war and the men have become better comrades for the women. China's enormous inflation, she said, is due to the long time it has ben in the war, noting

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Annual Doll Carriage Parade Colorful Bunker Hill Day Event

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Zip your lip and save a ship" was the slogan carried by the first prize winner this morning in the annual doll carriage parade in Charlestown. The tiny figure of Uncle Sam, holding the sign, with a miniature sailor on one side of him and a soldier on the other, decorated the perambulator in which little Reed Janet Locke wheeled her dolly. Both mother and child were dressed, very prettily, in the brown of the Marines.

For 35 years the members of St. Mary's Woman's Club of Charlestown have conducted the parade, up and down Monument Square in front of the historic obelisk. About 100 little girls took part this morning, their ages ranging from three to ten. Mrs. Sylvester Colbert, Chairman of the group of judges this year, found it necessary to get into the parade herself to steer the tiny owner of the victory garden pram, which took the second prize. It was the property of Rosemary Reagan, and was gaily enveloped in rows of yellow crepe paper.

This year the parade, which is a customary part of the Bunker Hill Day celebrations, showed what priorities can do to toy-land. Shortage of doll carriages made it necessary in some instances to "share a ride." The twins Catharine and Anne Smith, for example, pushed one carriage between them, with Anne's doll Kathleen proudly seated within.

For the first time this year car-

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Sieg Heil! Pachyderms Aid Führer— Sing 'Horst Wessel' Plowing Fields

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For once, the children of Germany won't have to pay admission to see the elephants of the circus, according to a radiocast announcement recorded by CBS, which savors strongly of the beguiling arts of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey publicity men.

Two of the prima donna pachyderms of the famous Hagenbeck Circus of Hamburg, say this Goebbels emanation, have left the "big top" for the wider horizons of the farming region of northern Germany.

Firmly harnessed to Hitler's war effort, the pampered performers of the ring are now doubling for heavy tractors in clearing work in the fields.

They are doubtless in line for decoration by Der Führer for special service to the Fatherland, for it is recorded that within eight days these elephants accomplished work that would otherwise have required two heavy tractors, 1,500 kilograms of fuel oil and 52 workers for four weeks.

They go about their work as though they had done nothing else in their lives, and the open air is very much to their liking. Anyway, that's how Berlin puts it.

Legion Auxiliary Opens Its Annual Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 17—With a processional of officers and distinguished guests, the 24th annual convention of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts, opened at the New Ocean House today.

Mrs. Walter M. Earley, Department President, reported to the more than 1,000 women attending the convention that the past year has been one of successes in every activity of the Auxiliary, from membership solicitation to war work.

The one-month war bond selling campaign, announced by Mrs. Earley, has yielded the $300,000 necessary to purchase a bomber which should bear the name of the Massachusetts Auxiliary. Distinction of making the largest sale of bonds went to Pittsfield Auxiliary No. 68, for a total of $45,000, with the Lynnfield Auxiliary contributing the largest amount per capita—$15,000.

The Department, she reported, purchased with its own funds war bonds amounting to $750 and sponsored a day a week at the Victory Cottage at Filene's Boston store.

Membership workers have added 20,859 new members to the rolls this year, Mrs. Earley disclosed. Awards will be made to the units and workers who had a hand in this achievement, tomorrow afternoon.

The Massachusetts Auxiliary has collected from among its 284 units, Mrs. Earley announced, enough money to furnish a recreation room at one of the Army camps in the State.

Mrs. Earley completes her term of office with this convention, and today she expressed her gratitude to all the individual officers and chairmen who, she said, had been "splendid, untiring, and zealous."

She will be succeeded by Mrs. Maurice J. Splaine of Worcester, this year's First Vice-President, who is the uncontested candidate for the office.

The Massachusetts Family Banquet will be held tonight at 7 o'clock with the chief address being given by Junior Past National President Mrs. Mark W. Murrill. This banquet will also be made the occasion for the presentation of merit citations.

The principal banquet, however, that in honor of National President Mrs. Alfred Mathebat, will not be held until tomorrow night because she will not be able to reach Swampscott until tomorrow.

Tomorrow's first session will convene at 9 a. m., when reports of various committees will be followed by announcement of election results by Mrs. Peter Healey, Chairman of the Elections Committee.

Presentation of convention awards for the work of the 18 committees of the department will be made at the closing session Saturday morning.

N. E. Waves on 'U. S. S. Hunter' Are Getting Off to Good Start

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—No parent of an enlisted Wave could spend 24 hours treading the "decks" of the 'U. S. S. Hunter" as I have just done and not be proud to know his daughter was an apprentice seaman "aboard" her.

"U. S. S. Hunter" is Navy parlance for naval training school for women's reserves, the Bronx, where all enlisted Waves who are not officer candidates receive their four weeks' "boot training."

A new regiment of 2,400 girls "comes aboard" every two weeks, so that the school's full complement of 4,800 is always comprised of one new and one old regiment. As it takes nearly two weeks for recruits to get their uniforms, the old regiment is distinguishable by its Navy skirts and white blouses. All recruits wear their seaman's hats from the time they come aboard.

Distinguishable also by the greater precision of their marching are the members of the old regiment. But not for long. It is amazing to see how quickly the girls who "logged in" on Monday and Tuesday of this week have caught on to the marching technique. Already their lines have passed out of the dog's-hind-leg stage into creditable rank formation. They march everywhere they go and have drill besides, 59 minutes a day. Hot work right now, beginning at 5:45 a. m., when the new regiment goes to mess, but the girls take it in wonderful spirit.

Is Inspiring

In fact, the spirit of the whole brigade is inspiring. (Brigade is the term for the overall military organization of the school.)

"The thing we are proudest of here is the spirit," Lieut. Eleanor Grant Rigby told me as we chatted in her spacious office on the second deck of Gillet Hall.

Lieutenant Rigby is commandant of seamen and brigade commander. In the former capacity, she advises the commanding officer on all matters concerning the welfare of the personnel of the women's reserve attached to the station. As brigade commander she is responsible for the efficiency, discipline and welfare of all recruits.

"Between the two I'm run ragged," she declared with a hearty chuckle. But she didn't look it and never would, I'm sure, which is one of the reasons the personnel is so devoted to her. It is simply an indication of her efficiency and capacity. "This is the most challenging, stimulating job I ever had," she said with evident relish.

According to Lieutenant Rigby, the girls "do a super job of taking it." She admits there are plenty of hardships and difficulties connected with breaking into military life.

"We officers have been through it, too, and we know how hard the first few days are, but the girls don't complain. They realize they have a job to do. America can well be proud of its young womanhood."

Tree-shaded Campus

Since 9 o'clock yesterday morning when I joined a new draft from the First Naval District under Ensign Helen Baxter as they boarded the trains in South Station, Boston, I've been talking to and observing a good cross-section of that young womanhood and I know she's right. From the greenest recruit to the many officers of the "ship's company" whom I've met in the last 24 hours, all have impressed me with the fineness of their caliber.

The station comprises what was formerly Hunter College with four fine stone buildings and a large tree-shaded campus that includes an enormous playing field which now makes excellent drill grounds. Those who have been here since the Navy took over in January are still amazed at the transition that has taken place in so short a time.

"Of course, we were fortunate here because we didn't have to change the plant very greatly," commented Lieut. (J.G.) Violet C. Boynton, who is head of the physical education department, "but in three months here you set up an organization that would take three years in civilian life."

She was referring specifically to the organization of her own division which has classes every hour of every day except Saturday from 8 a. m. to 10:40 p. m. Her staff of 18, all of whom are physical education majors, with college degrees, handle 500 girls in each of those hours. The physical equipment includes seven gyms and 16 tennis courts besides the outside playing fields.

Members of the new regiment were already enjoying games on an outdoor field as she spoke. On Saturdays and Sundays they may take part in competitive sports on a volunteer basis, company challenging company.

Marching, marching, marching—every turn brings you up against another platoon bound for classroom, drill room, mess or barracks. New recruits waste no time in getting oriented. Within two days they are having their classification interviews, and even before that they have reported for their basic courses in ship and aircraft, naval organization, and naval personnel. Each of these courses helps to build up the "navy attitude," according to Lieut. Edward D. Homans, instruction officer.

Recreation Plans

It hardly sounds as if these seamen would have any time for volunteer recreation, but you'd be surprised. Ensign Kathleen C. Quinn, energetic head of the recreation department, confessed that 300 to 400 girls out of each regiment manages to keep her staff well occupied in conducting glee clubs, supervising dramatic productions, supplying facilities for creative art work and a half dozen other such things.

When Ensign Marjorie Culver escorted me into her office, she was in the midst of classifying the "talent sheets" filled out on the first night of this new regiment's arrival. These indicate the recreational interests of the new recruits, such as music, voice, dance, drama, art, writing, radio, and what experience they have had in each.

The glee club is the most popular activity, and the dramatic club rates second, according to Ensign Quinn, who was director of dramatics at the University of Pennsylvania. The girls love to put on skits, and turn out some excellent ones in four or five rehearsals. Movies every other night, symphonic programs on Sunday afternoons and performances by noted outside talent are among the other forms of recreation offered recruits aboard the U. S. S. Hunter. No time to get homesick around here!

Barracks, however, look mighty good to weary seamen at an early evening hour, especially on the first two or three days. The barracks are converted apartment houses not far from the station. On the quarterdeck (main floor) of Barrack H I said good night to several of the girls from Boston at 10 minutes before tattoo after their first full day aboard. Tired but smiling, they weren't sorry to be "turning in" at 21:30 o'clock (half past nine). They confessed they hadn't slept too well the first night and had got themselves up before their 5:15 reveille in order to be sure they had their beds properly "square-cornered" in time for mess. Enthusiastic over everything, even to getting lost, which some of them did, they said to tell the home folks, "Hurrah, we're in the Navy now!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Adding Color to Bunker Hill Day Celebration

By a Staff Photographer

Prize Winners in Doll-Carriage Parade

Upper left—Winner of first prize in annual doll-carriage parade in Charlestown—Reed Janet Locke, dressed in costume representing the Marines, wheeling her doll dressed to match. Upper right—Winner of second prize, Rosemary Reagan, with pram decorated to represent a victory garden. Lower—Winner of fourth prize, Ruth Ann Tucker, whose third brother to become a soldier left home this morning—note the three stars on front of her doll carriage.

Doll Carriage Parade Is Held At Bunker Hill

Continued from Page 1

riages were absent from the prize-heap. One of the compensations for the children, and the mothers who spend many hours decorating the carriages, is that everybody gets some kind of prize. And everybody also gets free ice cream.

Judith Ann Dagle's doll, Sarah Louise, took the third prize in her pram all draped with rose and blue paper frills, which her mother had spent two days in stitching.

Little Ruth Ann Tucker, three-year-old winner of the fourth prize for her large Uncle Sam doll and patriotic decorations, bore up bravely till she was asked to "let the man take her picture." With such coaxing words as "Ruthie, now smile," and "take your hand away from your face," and "do like the man said, Ruthie," she came through all right, however.

The weather was perfect, and everything went off according to the best tradition, including balloon selling, distribution of American flags, gathering of all the neighbors on the sidewalks of the Square, peeking from behind curtains in the tall red brick houses, window waving, a preparade tangle of children with carriages and children without carriages and parents and police, all eager to make the event a success; and a real set-to between an Irish terrier and a Scottie.

Three Years and $10,000 Fine Given Hotze for Tax Evasion

Three years in the penitentiary and a fine of $10,000 was the price imposed today on Joseph Hotze, alleged numbers-pool racket king, for evading payment of Federal income taxes amounting to $85,549.92 for the years 1936 to 1939, inclusive.

Abruptly ending the trial in the U. S. District Court before Judge Francis J. W. Ford and a jury that was about to enter its third day, Hotze today changed his plea of not guilty to guilty. The sentence was imposed immediately by Judge Ford, who granted a stay of sentence until June 28 to allow Hotze to arrange his affairs and to confer with his son in the armed services who is expected home during this period.

The jury was dismissed with the statement that a new term of Court and new juries would begin session next Tuesday.

Testimony thus far given at the trial attempted to show an alleged gambling organization headed by Hotze which carried on the number pool racket as a big business, with agents and sub-agents operating unmolested for years throughout all of Greater Boston.

Abraham Brickman of West Roxbury testified that he was a "50 per cent man" in the business, splitting with Mr. Hotze all the money brought in by a dozen or more agents working for him in Roxbury, Dorchester and Mattapan. Mr. Brickman said his share in 1939 was $16,484 and that he made a profit of $2,500 picking up horse plays. He said that Mr. Hotze's role was to guarantee payment of winnings to customers. In response to questions by Attorney Weldell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Hotze, Mr. Brichman denied that he had tried to avoid being served a subpoena to testify at the trial or that he had been contacted by anyone to stay away.

Carl P. Hillman of Dorchester testified that he contacted Mr. Hotze in connection with placing insurance on a number pool and lottery business run by a man in Springfield, and that he paid $225 to $250 a week as a premium for insurance that winning hits would be paid. Profits from his one-third share were small, however, he testified, amounting to only $1,183 between December, 1938 and January, 1940, because of frequent "hits" on bets.

Another witness, Louis Hodess of Newton Center, said he worked with Mr. Hotze for 10 or 12 years and that in 1939 his "cut" in the proceeds was between $10,000 and $11,000.

Max Goldman of Mattapan, testified that he "split" equally with Mr. Hotze on money turned in by the agents in his group, and that his earnings for the four years 1936-1939 were $65,381.35.

Fun Driving Charge Suspends An OPA Rent Control Official

PORTLAND, Maine, June 17 (AP)—The suspension of Wesley L. Whelpley, OPA Rent Control Director for the Portland area, was announced today by Kenneth B. Backman, New England OPA Regional Director, who said OPA hearing commissioners determined Mr. Whelpley had violated pleasure driving regulations.

Mr. Whelpley, a retired oil company executive, formerly was head of the Portland Ration Board. The rent control post carries a $4,600 annual salary.

Mr. Backman attended the hearing in which Mr. Whelpley was charged with having driven to the Portland Country Club for a meal and a round of golf.

In announcing the suspension, Mr. Backman said it would be effective pending disposition of an appeal, which he said, he understood Mr. Whelpley planned to take.

The commissioners also suspended Mr. Whelpley's "A" and "C" gasoline rations for six months.

Mr. Backman said that under OPA rules any employee convicted of violating regulations suffers the loss of employment.

"In this case I have ordered his suspension to await the outcome of his appeal," said Mr. Backman. "If the appeal is denied, the suspension will amount to a removal from office."

Mr. Whelpley admitted at the hearing that he had been at the club on June 5, but contended that he went there "on official business in accord with our regulations."

He said thta he had been inspecting a housing development as rent control officer and drove to the Country Club to dine because "some time ago the State OPA Administrtaor ruled that a man may drive his car to an eating establishment if it was within a reasonable distance."

As a member of the Board of Governors of the club, Mr. Whelpley said he had inspected its books during his visit.

Bridgeport Sergeant Chauffeur for King

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 17

King George's chauffeur during his current tour wears the uniform of a British Army sergeant, but he's an American from Bridgeport, Conn. He is J. A. Wells, who enlisted in the British forces in 1916 and who "has been in and out of the British Army ever since.

Sergeant Wells has often thought of transferring to the American forces, he said, "but I might not get quite such a good job so I guess I'd better stay where I am."

Waring Awaits American Way For Postwar World Accord

"America must assume full responsibility in the postwar world," Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, declared today, but no proposal has yet arisen which he says would maintain "the American way."

Interviewed in the midst of a three-day visit here, the head of one of the largest potential voting blocs in the nation expressed his conviction that "the nation cannot adopt a policy of isolation. We've got to co-operate with other nations."

His current speeches, he said, do not necessarily align him or the Legion on the side of isolationism, even though Federal Union, the League of Nations, a formal military alliance with Britain, or such proposals as the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution in the Senate do not meet his "requirement" that "we retain sovereignty."

"Some people say we surrender sovereignty when we sign a treaty," he said, "but I do not regard that as surrendering sovereignty. I feel it is possible for a nation to retain its sovereignty in co-operation with other nations while at the same time agreeing to yield certain rights.

"That's far different than joining an association of nations which later would decide what rights America should give up."

Adequate Controls

The Commander, who yesterday attacked Federal "bureaucracy" in an address before the Advertising Club of Boston in the Hotel Statler, today explained that he favors "adequate controls by Government only if Congress passes the laws and makes the decisions."

"What I'm against is Congress passing legislation and then permitting Government bureaus to make the decisions."

No proposed legislation to implement his views has yet appeared, he said, nor did he specify steps to be stressed in eliminating "bureaucracy."

Asked to comment on strike legislation, he declined to say whether the recent antistrike bill passed by Congress meets his demands, but said:

"Proper strike legislation must prevent strikes in war industry. However, it must have machinery to deal fairly with management and labor.

"My position is: you can't tell a man he must work and then deny him machinery to settle grievances."

Aid for War Veterans

With Legion committees studying foreign and domestic issues, Commander Waring said he favored "gradual demobilization under Congressional control," but said no formal Legion program has been drawn up.

More liberal treatment than servicemen received upon discharge from World War I must be given this war's veterans, he said, in keeping with benefits gained for veterans during the past 25 years, with the help of the Legion.

No pressure is being put upon veterans of this war to join the Legion, he declared, but all with honorable discharges are being advised that under an amendment to the Congressional charter of the Legion passed last fall, they are eligible to join.

More than 300 Legionnaires are now at work throughout the nation under the Legion's rehabilitation program for servicemen discharged for disability or for overage, he disclosed.

One of the main objectives, he held, is to preserve compensation rights. After World War I many veterans who might have become eligible for disability compensation were "somehow persuaded to sign away their rights in order to get out of the army," the Commander said.

© Harris & Ewing

Roane Waring

Commander of the American Legion on visit to New England.

Canning Club In Brookine Back on Job

Chestnut Hill Garden Club is for the second season undertaking its unusual—possibly unique—Victory Canning program. In the old fire station on Heath Street, Brookline, it reopened this week its Community Canning Kitchen, where housewives may bring or send vegetables and fruits and have them canned. All the "customer" need do is provide all rationed materials plus the fruits or vegetables to be processed. The quantities, too, must be not less than the equivalent of a bushel of vegetables, apples, or peaches.

A nominal charge is made to cover cost of jars, rubber rings, fuel and equipment, as well as the salary of the supervisor. Only the supervisor, Miss Kathryn Sweeney of Worcester, is paid. The rest of the staff consists of 150 volunteer workers. The venture produces no profit.

Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Jr., is chairman of the project, and she and her volunteer helpers handle all details including the immense amount of bookkeeping required. "We have been told," she says, "that the Kitchen is the finest one of its kind in the country."

The secretary of the committtee in charge of the Kitchen is Mrs. Henry H. Richardson, whose brother, William G. Perry, is co-chairman with Mrs. Cunningham.

Bates Tops War Parents In Congress

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—To navy-minded Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, with four members of his immediate family in the Navy and a fifth killed in action, goes the distinction of topping the list of congressional war parents.

Mr. Bates has three sons and a daughter in the Navy, and his son-in-law, Lieut. James B. Ginty, was killed in a naval engagement in the Pacific.

William H. Bates is a lieutenant, George J., Jr., is a first class seaman, and Raymond H. is a midshipman at Annapolis. Daughter Mary E. Bates is an ensign in the Waves.

A list of the members of the Congressional War Parents Association was made public yesterday by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, who is one of New England's five Senators who have sons in the service. Six Representatives, including Mr. Bates, are parents of boys in the nation's fighting forces.

Senator-fathers of service men include:

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, father of Capt. Edward L. Austin, who was wounded in army service in North Africa; Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, father of Capt. Charles F. Brewster of the Army, also in North Africa; Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, father of Styles Bridges, Jr., Navy ensign somewhere in the Pacific; Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, father of Second Lieut. M. A. Danaher, Jr., Army, and Seaman Robert Danaher of the Naval Reserve; and Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, father of Robert Francis Maloney, Lieutenant (jg) in the Coast Guard.

Besides Mr. Bates, these Representatives are parents of servicemen: Representative James A. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, former Governor of his State, has two sons in the Navy, Leo F. and George J., both ensigns, and a step-sons, George Dennis, in the Naval Reserve.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut has a step-son, George Dennis, in the Naval Reserve, awaiting call. The two had lunch in the Capitol together yesterday.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts is the father of Capt. Christian A. Herter, Jr., Army.

Representative P. G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts is the father of Private George Everett Holmes, Army.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, is the father of Royal W. Treadway, attending an Army officers' candidate school.

Transitional Period for Peace Indorsed in College Survey

Traditional peace-making conferences should be scrapped in favor of United Nations machinery which will liquidate the war and then carry on negotiations for a transitional period to determine treatment of the Axis and maintain peace, according to a group of educators at 27 United States colleges and universities, it was disclosed today by the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems.

The Committee, which is headed by Ralph Barton Perry, Chairman, and which has headquarters at the World Peace Foundation in Boston, said the educators termed obsolete the "old - fashioned armistice and full-dress peace-making conference." Other officers of the Committee are Frank Aydelotte, Edwin F. Gay, and Arthur O. Lovejoy, Vice-Chairmen, and Leland M. Goodrich(Executive Secretary.

Replying to the question, "By what method and through what stages should the final peace settlement be reached?" groups studying postwar problems in 23 of the universities asserted that some sort of a transition period is desirable between the armistice and the formulation of more formal peace arrangements, a survey released today by the Committee disclosed.

About two thirds of the group, the survey showed, envisaged the settlement of the World War II as going through something like the following sequence of events:

"1. Preliminary conferences and discussions among the United Nations, such discussions to settle as many issues as possible in advance of military victory.

"2. A dictated armistice or preliminary peace treaty, representatives of the defeated states being present, if at all, only to present views and not to share in the making of decisions.

"3. A transitional period of varying length and varying from country to country during which special problems might be handled by appropriate special agencies.

"4. A final negotiated settlement either by a peace conference or by a permanent international body which would link together the results of the various adjustments and decisions made during the transitional period. Presumably new governments in the defeated states would participate in the deliberations over the settlement which thus would be a 'negotiated' one.

"5. The so-called final settlement, whether in a formal treaty or in the shape of decisions by an international body, would merely be a part of a larger system for adjusting international problems through permanent means for collaboration."

Groups at the following institutions participated in this summary: Boston University, Bowdoin College, Brown University, Bryn Mawr College, Bucknell University, University of California (Los Angeles), California Institute of Technology, Carleton College, University of Colorado, Colorado College, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, University of Illinois, John Carroll University, Johns Hopkins University, University of Kansas, University of Kentucky, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Miami University (Ohio), University of Michigan, Milwaukee-Downer College, New Jersey College for Women, Oberlin College, Princeton University, Rollins College, Skidmore College, Smith College, Stanford University, Sweet Briar College, University of Virginia, Wellesley College, West Virginia University, University of Wisconsin, and University of Wyoming.

Hub Meat Situation Little Less Definite

The meat situation in New England today was a little less definite. John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator of the Federal Food Distribution Administration said that he had received assurances from Western packers that some 14,000,000 pounds were on the way. Meat, most of it pork and lamb, is no longer merely on paper," he said.

But, checkups with market report officials failed to reveal any accurate figures of meat receipts in the area. Approximately 2,716,210 pounds of beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and pork were received in Boston last week as compared with 1,893,055 pounds of the same products the week before. But that was as far as figures were available.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "English Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers, Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered thunder showers; somewhat warmer tonight and Friday morning.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Occasional heavy rain with scattered thunder showers tonight or Friday forenoon; somewhat warmer tonight; little change in temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:27 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet. Friday, 12 noon; 10 feet.

Big 'Bust' for Dictators

Official United States Coast Guard

Bunker Hill Day "Salutes" to Axis

Three Spars—Women's Reserve of the United States Coast Guard—prepare to "destroy" the Axis in three huge salutes in celebration of Bunker Hill Day by lighting the fuses of monster imitation firecrackers decorated with faces of the Axis leaders. The girls are (left to right): Ruth Powell of Charleston, S. C., Yeoman, Second Class; Mary Sears of South Natick, Seaman, Second Class; Marie Liberty of Rumford, Maine, Yeoman, Second Class. Hitler is depicted on the tallest "firecracker," with Tojo on the next highest, and Mussolini on the shortest.

Meat Packers Concerned By Roll Back on Prices

By Ralph W. Cessna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—So far it would appear that about the only one satisfied with the Government's plan to roll back meat prices is the consumer, who will save approximately two or three cents a pound on most cuts of beef, for example, when this measure takes effect in butcher shops next Monday. And of course to the extent to which this helps stem the inflation tide Washington will be gratified.

But meanwhile there has developed a state of confusion, a situation bordering on demoralization, down at the processor and producer level. The packers were allowed to understand that the Government would pay them a subsidy so that while they could charge less for the meat sent to the consumer, they could still afford to pay just as much to the producer. But the packers have had no official notice of this subsidy. They have no guarantee at all that they will get it. Whether or not this suspicion that they might not get the subsidy, and thus be left holding the price roll back "bag," is justified, the fact remains that as of today the packers are getting a lower price for meat from the wholesalers, and the only way they can make their books balance is to pass that price drop along to the next level, the producer.

That is what they have sought to do. They have bid, and have been paying, as much as $1.10 a hundredweight less for cattle than previously. But not all producers have been ready to accept this cut even on animals already here in the pens. Purchases, and thus slaughter, have been substantially reduced for several days, as a result.

Feeding Operations Cut

To the extent to which this effort to pass the price reduction on to the producer is successful without a subsidy, the price roll back—which benefits the meat-counter customer—is at the expense of the farmer who raises and feeds the cattle. And just how long the producer would stand for this is a question. Even before the producers had felt that they weren't getting high enough prices. Feeders, those farmers in the Middle West who buy cattle from the western ranges to fatten and sell at a profit, have for some time been greatly reducing their feeding operations.

Payment of the promised subsidy would presumably bring some order to this situation. The Government subsidy would, in theory, make it possible for the packer to pay the same prices to the producer, and then turn around and sell at lower prices to the wholesaler, and hence to the retailer and the housewife. But the packers have been complaining for some time about live cattle prices being too high. And they have been threatening, subsidy or no subsidy, to push live cattle prices down. Whether or not this is a bargaining gesture, intended to strengthen their position against either an increase in live cattle prices or a reduction in consumer prices, it indicates the sort of deadlock that has developed at this point in the process that brings meat from the range to the dinner table.

Unless the subsidy is paid, or the roll back is reversed, it would appear that the net result might be less meat produced. Cattle raisers and feeders, complaining of increased costs and a feed shortage, will simply not raise or send cattle to market. Feeders won't buy from the rangers, and the breeders will reduce their herds.

But even if the subsidy is paid, neither the processors nor the producers will be satisfied, they say. They don't like the idea of a subsidy at all. Actually, they point out, such a move doesn't put any more money in their pockets. It puts it all in the consumers' pockets, and leaves the onus of the need for it entirely on their shoulders. What they want is "fair prices," even if that means that consumers, made up largely of city folks and laborers who, the farmers insist, can well afford to pay higher prices, have to pay such higher prices.

As for inflation, the producers claim that higher prices paid by consumers over the market counter add no more to inflation than do the taxes which they have to pay to finance the subsidy, used in turn to keep those prices down. The only difference is that taxes eat into the larger incomes, while meat prices affect the lower incomes more.

Practical cessation of slaughter of meat for a time was a natural reaction to the application of the new price ceilings, it is pointed out. The packers, in other words, wanted to get rid of, at the former prices, all the meat they had on hand and for which they had had to pay the former prices.

Again it must be noted that payment of the promised subsidy will not necessarily bring the desired solution in this confused situation. The new War Meat Board, which has been sitting here for a week or so, may yet offer a solution, which might very well be in the way of a compromise whereby everybody along the line from breeder to housewife accepts a little less in the way of profit or price saving, and the Government in the way of inflation brakes, than they had planned on.

It is certain that no one can expect anything like a business-as-usual condition. Demand for meat exceeds the supply, even though that supply is at record levels. The available supply must be raised, fed, processed, and distributed so that Army and Navy needs are fully met, lend-lease requirements met, and civilian needs satisfied as best they can be, and in the meantime the disruption is distributed so that farmer, professor, wholesaler, retailer, and consumer will suffer in proportion to their respective abilities.

Incidents in a Day's Work at Fort Meade

Associated Press; Wide World

Varied Fields of Training Go to Make Up Resourceful Soldier

Left: Privates Dean Hoffman, Roy Hodges, and Albert Belcher take a stroll during a recess in their studies at Fort George C. Meade. Students are from all posts in the Third Corps Area. Upper right: Technical Sergeant Paul Warren explains the high points of the No. 1 field range to students of the school for bakers and cooks maintained by the Quartermaster Corps. His listeners are Privates Charles Ruddy, James Stretch, Loris Yednak, and Harry Gochenauer. This range folds up into a small, compact unit and can be carried easily by a tank company when on maneuvers or in the field of action. Lower right: Members of a tank destroyer battalion demonstrate how they use a cable to transport their equipment across a stream. With cables rigged, the crew swings a jeep across.

No Mexicans In Zoot Riots, Hull Reports

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The State Department announced that investigation so far had revealed no cases where Mexican citizens were involved in recent fights in Los Angeles between service men and youths clad in zoot suits, but promised speedy action on claims resulting from such cases, if there are any.

The announcement followed a visit to Secretary Cordell Hull June 15 by Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera who expressed his Government's concern over the disturbances.

The State Department announcement:

"The Mexican Ambassador called upon the Secretary of State on June 15 in order to express the concern of his Government at the recent disturbances in Los Angeles and vicinity.

Situation Studied

"The Secretary assured the Ambassador that the Department of State had been closely following the situation as it has developed since these disturbances first began. He assured the Ambassador that the local authorities, in cooperation with the military and naval authorities, have been doing everything possible to ameliorate the situation. He also stated that full investigation of these incidents is being conducted by Federal and local authorities.

"If as a result of those investigations it is found that there are cases involving Mexican citizens (and none have yet been found) the resulting claims will be expeditiously handled by this Government in accordance with principles of international law and the principles of justice and equity which the two Governments jointly uphold."

Animosity Seen

Meanwhile, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told her press conference she had heard that animosity against Mexicans was back of the outbreaks.

Asserting that the fights were "provoked by elements which had little to do with youth," she said race problems were growing in this country and all over the world.

"For a long time I've worried about the attitude toward Mexicans in California and the states along the border," she said.

Costume Union Official Held in Extortion Charge

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Louis Hollander, President of Local 21,313 of the Theatrical Costume Workers Union (American Federation of Labor), was arrested yesterday on a charge of extortion a few minutes after Assistant District Attorney Alexander Dreiband said he had accepted $3,000 in marked bills for not ordering a strike of members of his local.

Mr. Dreiband said that earlier this month, Mr. Hollander had called a three-day strike which delayed the opening of a play in Philadelphia and a night-club performance here and which for a time threatened to delay last night's War Bond performance of "Spangles," summer circus in Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Dreiband said Mr. Hollander had threatened to call a strike against members of the Theatrical Costumers Association, Inc., representing 11 manufacturers, if his demand for $5,000 was not met. Later Mr. Dreiband said, Mr. Hollander accepted the $3,000.

Volcano Area Evacuated

MEXICO, D. F., June 17 (AP)—With molten lava reported advancing at the rate of 70 feet an hour from two craters of Paricutin volcano, all the inhabitants of Parangaricutiro were being removed today to the village of Caltzontzin.

Commando Training for All U. S. Infantry

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT GEORGE C. MEADE, Md., June 17—The rough, tough ingredients for a successful Commando operation are being instilled into every infantry division now training in the United States.

Ranger tactics, rapid maneuvering in small mobile units and the breaching of strongly held fortifications are the order of the day in America's new, hard-hitting training schedule—ill tidings for the Axis soldiers behind the ramparts of Europe.

A strenuous day with the Seventy-sixth Infantry Division, celebrating the first anniversary of its reactivation as a fighting force of World War II, gives reassurance that infantry has come back as the "queen of battle." It gives assurance, too, that the new divisions now maturing under America's summer sun will equal any throughout the world in skill and aggressiveness.

Newspapermen watching the infantry troops go through their specialized paces at Fort Meade recently were impressed by the all-around confidence and high morale. Junior officers exhibited a high caliber of keen ability. Weapons were plentiful, the latest types for the latest tactics—a far cry from the "dummy guns" of prewar 1940. Soldiers in training for only nine weeks were reaching a peak of physical and mental fighting alertness.

Best Soldiers Chosen

Maj. Gen. William R. Schmidt, commanding officer of the Seventy-sixth Division, said the type of training seen at Fort Meade was standard with every infantry division in the nation. Each soldier goes through the body-bruising Ranger and assault operations, and the best men are picked for shock troop operations when the fighting begins overseas.

A demonstration of Ranger hand-to-hand technique by 50 muscular young men on a dusty field was convincing evidence that there are no Marquis of Queensbury rules in this war's personal combat. Men gave realistic exhibitions of how to garrot or stab from behind, knock knives from an enemy's hand, destroy an armed adversary with his own bayonet, attack with knives and fists—knowledge all too necessary in hand-to-hand operations and in the silent jungles of the South Pacific.

The commander of these resourceful fighters in "O-D" overalls was a clerk on Wall Street before the war. Watchers, thinking of America's future when thousands of such infantrymen as these would return to peacetime pursuits, were glad they would be returning to a democracy rather than a government of marching men.

Posture Primary Need

"We teach this instead of calisthenics now," General Schmidt commented. "We give them calisthenics the first few weeks, to straighten up their shoulders. But a good posture alone won't win the war. This may help win it."

A demonstration of assault engineer operations was about as realistic as anything this side of Tunisia. Sixteen picked infantrymen advanced against an "enemy pillbox" armed with all the modern assault weapons including submachine guns, "sticky" grenades which will stick to a pillbox aperture, Molotov cocktails, flamethrowers, Bangalore torpedoes for blasting barbed-wire entanglements and minefield, and, not least, the famous "bazooka," capable of smashing heavy armor and concrete fortifications.

These men smashed their way up a forested incline, crossed a "mined" road, cleared out barbed wire with their torpedoes, destroyed theoretical enemies inside the pillbox with their flamethrowers and set off heavy charges against the concrete redoubt itself, while dynamite charges here and there in the woods exploded to simulate a realistic battle scene. The same tactics could conceivably be employed against a bastion of the German West Wall.

Antifear Maneuvers

Part of the infantry's antifear training includes an infiltration course where men crawl on their faces over open ground, through ditches and under barbed wire with "live" machine-gun bullets winging 20 to 30 inches overhead and dynamite charges exploding around them. In another realistic routine men climb into foxholes, and light tanks with sirens screaming and machine-guns spitting, roar across the holes.

These experiences under conditions of actual combat give the men confidence in their ability to "take it" and do away almost entirely with the possibility that individual soldiers may "freeze up" in time of battle. These operations also drive home the necessity for taking cover and the old adage "live and learn" is reversed by instructors to "learn and live."

"Maybe you saw 'All Quiet on the Western Front' or some movie where a machine-gun crew mowed down a hundred or so men advancing against it," the captain began in his lecture at the infiltration course. "That doesn't happen in war. Eighty or ninety out of every 100 men who go into battle return without a scratch. Those who don't forget what they were told. They forgot to keep down. They got up and ran. You men remember to keep down."

Knowing "Why"

No American soldier wants to take cover unless he knows why he should hide, a lieutenant told the newspapermen. Watching the bullets whizzing overhead, these men knew why.

In the vast 27-square-mile area which is Fort Meade, the men of the Seventy-Sixth Division are learning to be crack shots at a mammoth rifle range where targets ranging from 100 to 600 yards are available, and where units spend 10 days at a stretch becoming expert with the Garand rifle or automatic weapons. Camouflage is stressed at another field, where full emphasis is placed on the fact that "what the enemy can't see he can't hit."

The vast range of activities which make up today's crack American infantry divisions were run off for the reporters, including heavy firing by 155-mm. howitzers, the "fullbacks" of the artillery. The reactivation ceremonies closed with a review of the entire division of 15,000 men by General Schmidt.

U. S.-Employee Bill Finds House 'Busy'

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The bill to require Senate confirmation of most Federal employees paid more than $4,500 a year was sent to the House Civil Service Committee after passage by the Senate and Chairman Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia said that group is "busily engaged" and he doesn't know when it can find time to consider the measure.

Administration leaders had made no secret of their hope that the measure would be "pigeonholed" in some House committee.

Personally, Mr. Ramspeck said, he is opposed to the bill, and believes it would be "detrimental to the war effort."

Coal-Portal-Pay Proposals Range From 80c to $1.30

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The National War Labor Board tried to reach a vote late today on the crucial portal-to-portal pay issue in the soft coal wage dispute while members of the United Mine Workers murmured threats of a new nation-wide shutdown next Monday unless their demands were satisfied.

Some members of the U. M. W. Policy Committee, after a session of more than three hours yesterday, said suggestions were made to hold district conventions on the strike question with the objective of relieving their President John L. Lewis, of responsibility if another tie-up of the coal mines develops and President Roosevelt signs the anti-strike bill. The current extension of the truce declared by the U. M. W. leadership expires Sunday midnight.

Policy Committee members said Mr. Lewis has fixed $1.30 a day as the absolute minimum settlement which he would accept for travel time.

The NWLB, it was learned, had been far from unanimity and considered awards ranging up to 80 cents a day. A refusal to award any sum of money for underground travel would constitute a decision to let the case go to court if the miners felt they had a case under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

An award of 80 cents a day would be based on travel time of 48 minutes at straight time working rates, which basically are $1 an hour. The only Government survey of travel time made six years ago, shows 48 minutes as the average. Mr. Lewis contends it is at least 90 minutes.

One member cautioned against any prediction, except that 80 cents a day was the extreme maximum which could be expected and even that was unlikely. This amount, with the concessions already granted by the Board, would add up to about $1 a day.

Some of the NWLB public members were reported authoritatively to have suggested for consideration a formula based on the Fair Labor Standards Act which would permit a payment of $1.02 a week.

Shooting Probed

CHESTER, Pa., June 17 (AP)—The shooting of five workmen at the No. 4 Yard of the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Corporation was under investigation today by the Navy, the United States Conciliation Service, and the Delaware County District Attorney's Office.

The Fourth Naval District said in a statement that four guards, members of the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve but paid by the company, were held in custody pending the investigation. A man booked as Edward Abrams, Negro, of Wilmington, Del., was released in $3,000 bail, meanwhile, on a charge of inciting to riot.

Police Chief Michael Driscoll of near-by Eddystone said the man was an organizer for the Congress of Industrial Organizations Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America. The Navy did not make public the names of the guards but said they, like the men who were shot, are Negroes.

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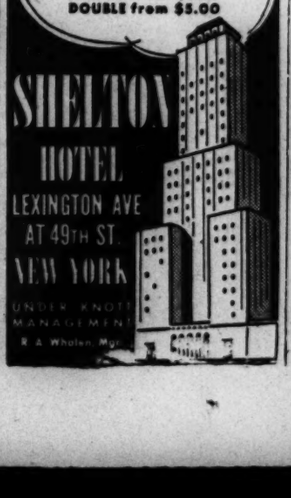

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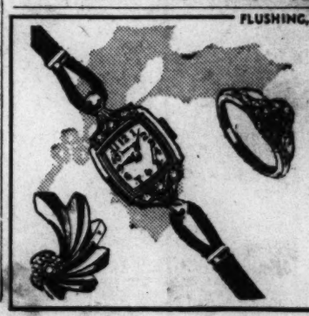

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Art Alumni Show Exhibit Work—Pops Programs—The Daily Dialer

Graduates of Museum School Show Pictures and Sculpture

By Dorothy Adlow

In the Provisional Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a selection of pictures by former students of the Museum School will be on display throughout the summer. The invitations were issued to alumni of 15 years ago. Since this type of exhibition is to be an annual event, there is no attempt to achieve full scope in any one display.

These 15 years have been eventful. Before this period the school was held to be an academic stronghold, engendering respect for the masters, but holding suspect all innovation. Many sound painters emerged from its classrooms; many good teachers went forth.

* * *

The school today fosters individualism, and permits students to find their own stride; it also instills a high respect for canon and regulation. These are difficult times, indeed, for teachers, inasmuch as the classroom, in its nature, is restraining, and young painters are beset by many fads and fashions, by the advertised and parodied "isms," and above all by a brand of anarchy that justifies speedy execution and volatile improvisation.

The pictures now assembled are for the most part substantial and provocative. The earlier tradition is sparsely represented. For the most part, the painters adhere to the principle that making a picture or carving an image requires more than a capacity to match and measure shape for shape, area for area. Design counts for a good deal, and almost every canvas seems to have been evolved on a structural rather than topographic scheme of visualization. This inner core is discernible in pictures by Ture Bengtz and Joseph Presser, William Halsey, and Will Barnet.

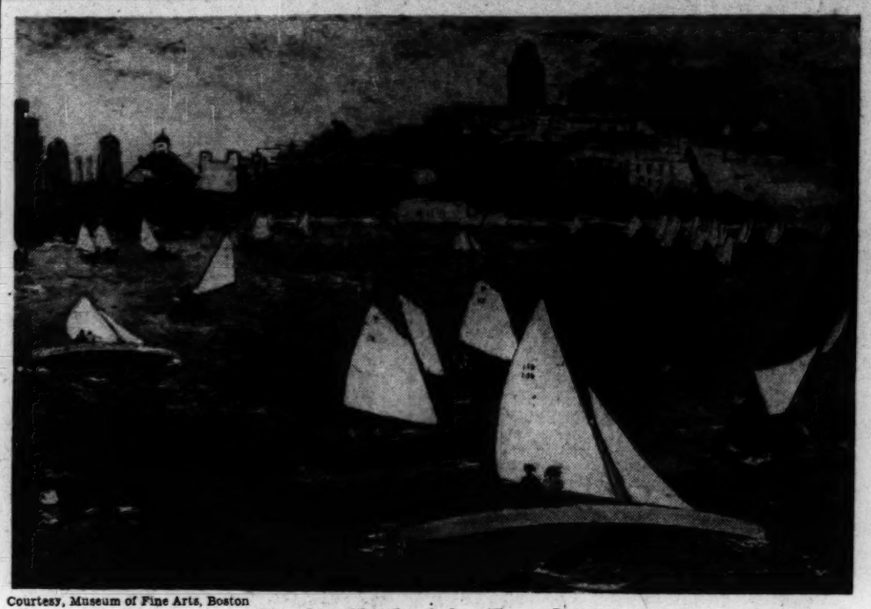
A large composition by Joseph Presser, "Argument for the Second Front," is not the mere poster its didactic title implies. It is built up, evolved in solid and well-distributed masses. The characterizations of the men are impesing. Joseph Presser is one of the graduates who changed his manner completely in subsequent years. But such seems to be the tendency among most students. Change is of the essence of art today. It may be as dangerous as fixity and encrustation was with the conservative standard-bearers of the past.

* * *

Many Museum School graduates are in the armed forces and there are more women proportionately in this year's display. They have their special traits and propensities. Janet Folsom and Edna Hibel wield a pliant brush. They portray amiable people in round and full and rhythmical contours, blending the arts of drawing and painting. Kalah Novack reveals the former Museum School student departing from orthodox still-life painting, raising the key of her palette and applying her colors with small strokes. Elizabeth Huntington favors the provincial quality, and Cleo Lambrides composes visionary characters with sulphurous colors.

The sculpture is important, for these people work directly on stone or bronze. Nicholas Jeon, who abandoned the studio for the front in the early days of the war, made a splendid head of hammered copper all in one piece. He found a special quality in the metal, and proved in his original work that it is a fine vehicle for personal portraiture. Both Peter Abate and Charles Cutler are sculptors of distinction.

Among exhibitors are Patrick Gavin, Rebecca Denison, J. George Rosenberg, Elizabeth Saltonstall, Bertha Kling, Elizabeth MacLean-Smith, and Amelia Peabody. There are photographs of expert work in glass by Duncan Niles Terry.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'On the Charles,' by Ture Bengtz

In the exhibition, "Fifteen Years of Museum School Alumni," which will continue through the summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Postwar Economic Controls, Town Meeting of Air Topic

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Kansas City, Missouri, America's Town Meeting of the Air will discuss "Should Federal Economic Controls Be Relaxed With Victory?" Speakers are Dan Casement, a Kansas farmer; Thurman Arnold, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals; George S. Benson, President of Harding College, and Dr. John Ise, Professor of Economics, University of Kansas, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Accompanied by the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, will sing "Thou God Most High" from Handel's oratorio, "Belshazzar"; "Mignon," by Hugo Wolf; "Killarney"; "Willow, Willow," by Grainger, and Ware's "This Day Is Mine." The orchestral selections are Beethoven's "Contra-dances" and Saint-Saëns' "Reverie du soir," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Josef Stopak conducts the NBC Orchestra in the Music of the New World series in a program devoted to operetta and musical comedy of the period from 1890 to 1943, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. L. Sturdevant, Chief of Troops Division, U. S. Army Engineer Corps, who mapped the Alcan Highway from the air and supervised its construction, is guest speaker on Death Valley Days, when the program dramatizes the building of the Highway, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Monty Woolley, Vera Zorina and Frank Sinatra are guests of Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Bing Crosby returns tonight, singing songs from his new movie, "Dixie." Eddie Bracken is guest on the program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

War Stamp Drive Planned

More than 16,000 film theaters in the country will participate in a 31-day campaign to sell war savings stamps, according to Martin J. Mullin, chairman of the Boston war activities committee of the motion picture industry. An effort will be made to sell an equivalent of a dollar's worth of stamps for each man, woman, and child in the country. The campaign will begin on July 1 and continue through the month.

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Donna Reed

In William Saroyan's "The Human Comedy," coming to the Exeter Sunday.

Eighth Week of Pops

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, enter upon their eighth week Monday night (there will be no concert Sunday). Among the soloists for the week are Bernhard Weiser on Saturday, Leo Litwin on Tuesday and Friday, and Ludwig Juht, the doublebass virtuoso, on Friday. Paul Cherkassky will conduct the concert of Wednesday. On Sunday, June 27, there will be a Pension Fund Concert. The programs of the week follow:

Monday, June 21

Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "The Bat" ..... Strauss
"Dreams" ..... Wagner
Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowicz
Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
Spanish Capriccio ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Gershwin Medley ..... Wagner
Arranged by Phil Saltman
Piano Solo: Phil Saltman
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes ..... Komzak
"As Time Goes By," from Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
"This is the Army, Mr. Jones" ..... Berlin-Beyer

Tuesday, June 22

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" Wagner
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Air, "Vesti la giubba," from "Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Tenor Solo: Inspector Ralph Massaro
Ballet, from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Capriccio Brillante for Piano and Orchestra ..... Mendelssohn
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Joyous Vienna," Waltzes ..... Komzak
"Begin the Beguine" ..... Porter
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Wednesday, June 23

Paul Cherkassky conducting:
"Semper Paratus," U. S. Coast Guard Song ..... van Boskerck
Overture to "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Intermezzo from "L'Amico Fritz" ..... Mascagni
Ballet Music from "The Demon" ..... Rubinstein
"Nocturne," Festivals" ..... Debussy
Prelude to "Khovanstchina" Tchaikovsky
Finale, Fifth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Vienna Blood," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ..... Provost
Dance of the Buffoons from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

Thursday, June 24

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
"Unfinished" Symphony, First Movement ..... Schubert
Turkish March ..... Mozart
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
"Little Fugue in G minor ..... Bach-Cailliet
Bolero ..... Ravel
Gershwiniana, Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies ..... Brown-Langendoen
"La Quitaffa" ..... Arranged by Bodge
Salute to our Fighting Forces

Friday, June 25

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture to Light Cavalry ..... Suppé
Liebestraum ..... Liszt-Herbert
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Two Pieces for Doublebass and Orchestra ..... Juht
Soloist: Ludwig Juht
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Caillet
"Brazil," Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ..... Barroso-Gould
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Saturday, June 26

"Semper Fidelis," March ..... Sousa
Emperor Waltzes ..... Strauss
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Caillet
"Espaffa," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Pianoforte Concerto in A minor ..... Grieg
Soloist: Bernhard Weiser
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg

Pension Fund Concert
Sunday, June 27

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá

'Moon Is Down'

Beginning Friday the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay theaters will be showing "Something to Shout About," with Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie, William Gaxton, Cobina Wright, Jr., and Hazel Scott; and "The Moon Is Down," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Dorris Bowdon, and Henry Travers.

Films for Telepix

The Malay Straits and Malta will be featured in the program of short features coming Friday to the Telepix. Other items will include a film on superstitions, a Pete Smith picture on three wild horses, a film on an Army Air Force band, a sports picture on canoeing at Lasalle and rowing at Wellesley, and a film on the men of the merchant marine. A news digest will round out the program.

Dance in the News

The dance-loving, peace-loving, liberty-loving Lisu tribesmen of the mountain country between Burma and China's Yunnan Province, have been armed by the Chinese Government and are warring on the Japanese, according to an item in the New York Times.

"Among their neighbors Lisus are famed for their dancing and they are the official dancers for intertribal ceremonies. They dance to the twanging, waspish music of bamboo harps. Men and women join in the simple, yet graceful, figures. Their songs are all versions of 'There's No Place Like Home.'"

Elmer Rice's New Play

The Playwrights' Company will begin its sixth year on Broadway with a new play by Elmer Rice, called "A New Life." Betty Field will have the leading role.

This play should not be confused with the drama about Thomas Paine which Mr. Rice was previously reported to have partly finished. Mr. Rice hopes to complete the Paine play for production later in the season.

Present plans call for a Broadway opening of "A New Life" in September, following a brief engagement out of town.

Ballet at Stadium

Ballet Theater will give a Festival of Russian Ballet consisting of four performances at the Stadium Concerts, June 24 through 27, with the current line-up of principals, and Antal Dorati conducting.

Christian Science Program For Friday, June 18

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Without Love," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Starring Constance Bennett. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2:05, 5, 8. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 3:38, 6:38, 9:35.

Fenway—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall. 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Major Barbara." 2:30, 5:45, 9:10. "The Life of Schubert," 1, 4:15, 7:45.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:06. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:30 a. m., 12:23, 3:16, 6:07, 9:02.

Kenmore—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Weekend in Havana," Alice Fay, John Payne. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Sins of Children," Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 6:53, 9:54. "Russians at War," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:28.

Metropolitan—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:42 a. m., 3, 6:18, 9:36. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:11 a. m., 1:29, 4:47, 8:05.

Modern—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 10:25 a. m. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll. 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Bataan," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:55, 10. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Sons of Liberty," "Heavenly Music," "Stars on Horseback," "Romantic Nevada," "Modern Vikings," "Blonde and Groom," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Paramount—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:55 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:18. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

State—"Bataan," Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Telepix—"March of Time, Show Business at War," "Puppetoon with Mr. Strauss," "Nevada and Lake Tahoe," "Heavenly Music," "Popular Science," "North African Album and World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Ghost on the Loose," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Two Weeks to Live," Lum and Abner. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Uptown—"Taxi Mister," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 1:10, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:16, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. Continuous 1:55-11. "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Sombrero Kid," Don Barry. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin.

Regent: "Dr. Remault's Secret," L. Roberts. "The Undying Monster."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Reveille With Beverly," Ann Miller.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Fall In," William Tracy. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz."

Coolidge Corner: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Desert Victory."

Cleveland Circle: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Night Plane from Chungking." Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard. 2, 8.

University: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "At Dawn We Die," John Clements. "Crime Smasher," R. Cromwell.

Codman Square: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Young and Willing," William Holden. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:55, 8:55. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:40.

Park: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino. "McGuerins From Brooklyn," William Bendix. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix.

Mystic: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Rhythm of the Islands," Alan Jones, Jane Frazee.

Maplewood: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Victor Moore, Betty Hutton. 3:19, 9:03. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2:12, 7:57.

Orpheum: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "We Are the Marines."

Strand: "Next of Kin," B. Sydney, N. Pilbeam. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. Continuous 2-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Susan Peters.

Fellsway: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Hit Parade of Lies," John Carroll. 8, Hayward. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers. 2, 8.

Strand: "Hit Parade of Lies," John Carroll. "Desert Victory." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer.

Strand: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig.

Capitol: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "This Above All," Tyrone Power. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2:07, 7:52. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rhythm of the Islands," Jane Frazee, Allan Jones. "Northwest Rangers." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. "The Payoff," Lee Tracy.

Coolidge: "Chetniks," Phil Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "We Are the Marines." 2:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Hard Way," Dennis Morgan, Ida Lupino. "Bambi."

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 3:30, 7:30.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—Boston Red Sox—Philadelphia Athletics baseball game.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:05 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd; News.
8:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orch.; soloists.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Neil Bondshu's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 269 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 3 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford— Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1400kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25m), 15.33mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Series, Monday to Saturday, inclusive, June 21 to 26, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8:15 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP3K, 6.003mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 18
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

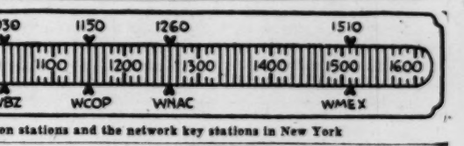
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English, XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—1:45 p. m.—Marimba Program, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The Propaganda Front," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter: Macdonald Hastings, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Just Folks: talk, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Cecil Sharp: English folk song and dance music, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Athletics baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Baseball Interviews	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Army-Navy "E" Award	Backstage Wife": sketch	delphia Athletics base-	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Army-Navy "E" Award	Stella Dallas: sketch	ball game	Lou Bresse's Orchestra,
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	B. Elliott: Song Shop	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	delphia Athletics base-	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	ball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Hollywood Snapshot	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondent	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: "Home	Music for Moderns: s'hrs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30	"Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Religious program:
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler": music; guests	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Brice; H. Stafford; orch.	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley: News	"Should Federal Eco-	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	nomic Controls Be Relaxed With Victory?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Eddie Bracken; g'st; or.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15				News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries	orch.; Jack Haley, guest	Trendler's Orch.; songs	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Maj. George F. Elliott	Gary Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Network speaker	The World's Most Hon-	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	ored Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:16	Rideout; Music	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do? drama	Neil Bondshu's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:30	Marjorie Lawrence;	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	concert orchestra	Stars in Revue	Josef Stopak, cond.	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; Band	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Brk'fast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Revelle Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss; Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'Music of Yesterday'	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill":	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Shady Valley Folks	"Shopping With Marie

Publicity Urged on Items Shipped to Latin America

Reversal of the American Government's policy against publication of detailed statistics of our trade with Latin America, is urged by Franklin Johnston, editor and publisher of the American Exporter, who came to Boston after a three-month tour of Latin America, to address the New England Export Club, Inc.

This policy should now be reversed, declared Mr. Johnston. "There surely cannot be any strong military secrets involved in how much of various items we ship to Latin America. If there are, the Germans get them any way. From inward manifests, for example, the publication of the statistics in the same detail as before, including the release of monthly shipments of commodities by countries, would serve as an audit on the operation of the Bureau of Economic Warfare and as a justification," he said.

"If the trade here knew just what had been licensed for each market they could tell whether they were being given the same treatment as other manufacturers. And the publication of the figures would show just how much consideration the BEW and the War Production Board are giving to Latin America.

Not a Bad Job

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. And statistically we have not done such a bad job in moving goods for export recently. Why not disclose more of the details?

"In the first three months of this year, exports under Lend-Lease increased over $1,000,000,000 and rose from 43 per cent of total exports to 73 per cent. Yet in the same period our 'cash' exports—that is, exports other than Lend-Lease—fell off only $279,000,000, or 31 per cent. They were valued at $610,000,000 as compared with $889,000,000 in the same period last year. And this in the face of growing shortages, both of materials and shipping and growing activity in North Africa."

In his trip through Latin American countries, during which he studied the new decentralization program for handling export licenses and observed trade conditions in particular, Mr. Johnston found an almost complete lack of trade promotion work by offices of commercial attaches. "They are all wrapped up in export control and other features of the war emergency, and apparently give little or no attention to promoting our trade after the war," he said.

British Attitude

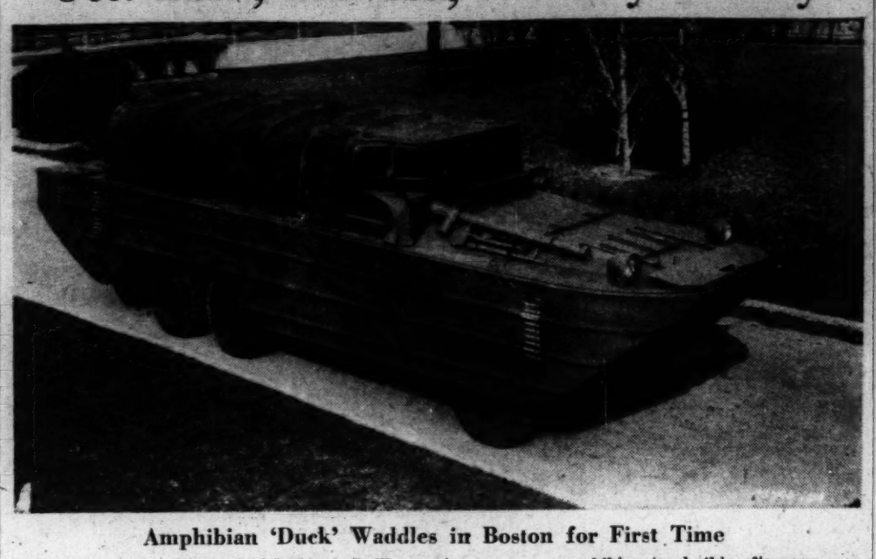
Merchants in Latin America aver that the British are looking after their trade better than we do, he said. "Some of this is exaggerated. But it is true that the British take a more realistic attitude toward those markets than we do. Those countries are piling up sterling balances as well as dollar balances and will have plenty of money to buy British and American goods after the war. Chief concern of Latin American importers with regard to postwar trade is 'Will the American manufacturers give us better terms; terms that are competitive with those of Great Britain and Germany?'" he said.

Regarding Lend - Lease, Mr. Johnston said that the only market he visited where that subject came up much in discussion was Brazil, where he proposed that the Brazilian Government do what the British, Australian, and New Zealand Governments do—pay the importer a reasonable fee or compensation in the currency of the country.

"Lend-Lease should insist Brazil follow the same policy as British, South African, and New Zealand Governments in protecting our channels of trade as well as the economic position of their importers," he said. "The amount involved in Brazil up to now is not heavy, but we are very generous in Brazil with Lend-Lease when there is no economic reason for it, since Brazil is piling dollar exchange on a huge scale.

"In return for our granting them Lend-Lease aid which they do not need financially, they should give the same consideration to our import contacts that the British do for us. The war effort comes first, of course, but as we are paying all the checks we ought to be permitted to ask the orchestra to play our melodies once in a while."

'Over Land, Over Sea, We Carry Infantry'



Amphibian 'Duck' Waddles in Boston for First Time

Of the same brood from which this duck-like carrier came, an amphibian truck this afternoon was scheduled to crawl down the Charlesbank Beach and into the Basin as part of the celebration of the 168th anniversary of the "Fighting Engineers." The 2½-ton six-wheeler can carry as many as 50 troops or equipment of comparable weight and bulk.

U. S. 'Duck' Does Its Act in the Charles

Waddling into the Charles River basin this afternoon, an amphibian "duck" of the Army Engineer Corps in one of its first public appearances opened local celebrations of the 168th anniversary of the "Fighting Engineers."

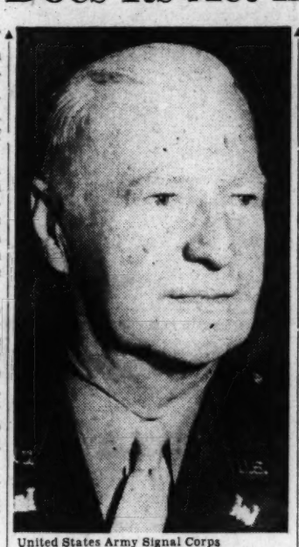
Extending through Sunday, with week-end displays on Boston Common, the celebration will exhibit more than 60 different types of fighting equipment, including a water purifier which has not been seen publicly elsewhere in the country.

A highlight of the celebration, which also seeks to enlist specialists in the veteran Corps, is the dinner being staged tomorrow night in the Hotel Statler by 1,500 members of the construction industry who have assisted the New England Division of the Corps to prepare the six States for war and for defense.

Guest of honor will be Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Assistant Chief of Engineers. Honorary Chairman is Col. George W. Gillette, Division Engineer, with William H. Nye acting as General Chairman.

Of great interest to the taxpaying and war bond-buying public, the 2½-ton duck at Charlesbank demonstrated how men or equipment are now being carried under the most advanced methods.

Basically the same as the six-wheel "6x6" military trucks built by General Motors, the truck was made amphibious with a watertight steel hull encasement; below are mounted springs, spring brackets and wheels, making the unit virtually a motorized boat on wheels.



United States Army Signal Corps

"Fighting Engineer"

Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Assistant Chief of Engineers, to be guest of honor tomorrow night at dinner given by 1,500 members of New England construction industry in celebration of 168th anniversary of Army's Engineer Corps.

Like military and civilian trucks, the "duck" is built around a six-wheel drive. Single tires are standard. For power in water, a rear-mounted propeller has been installed. The steering gear connects with the rudder, retaining normal operation in guiding the vehicle in water.

While not a combat vehicle, it will me, and perhaps has been, used under fire in forcing a river crossing or helping a surprise landing where shoals or sandbars render use of an assault boat impractical, explained General Motors officials.

The "duck" has been intensively used at Camp Edwards, headquarters of the Engineer Amphibian Command.

On Saturday and Sunday, the first showing of the water purifier will include demonstration with water from the Frog Pond.

Known as the "portable vapor compression distilling unit," it is mounted on a trailer and drawn by a jeep.

For troops stationed near the ocean, a suction hose is dropped into the water. Without chemicals, drinking water, free from salt and other undesirable ingredients, results.

Recent tests along this coast revealed that after sea water had been distilled, less than one half a pound of salt remained in 1,000,000 gallons of water.

Charlestown Thronged For Annual Parade

Residents of Charlestown continued their two-day celebration of the 168th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill today by thronging the streets of that community to watch a parade that included units from all branches of the armed forces as well as veterans and civic organizations.

The occasion for the original celebration was the manner in which the farmers and artisans from Boston Town stood up under the repeated charges of the British Regulars before the redoubt on the hilltop — actually on neighboring Breed's Hill—was taken by professional soldiers of King George III.

Today's parade got under way at 2:15 p. m. when soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guardsmen, assembling at Bunker Hill and Elm Streets, marched to Main Street, Cambridge Street, Sever Street, Kingston Street and back to Cambridge Street, Rutherford Avenue, Mishawum Street, Russell Street, Sullivan Street, Main Street, Union Street, Chelsea Street, Bunker Hill and Elm again and then to Monument Square.

Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin were to march in the first division, and with City Councilor Michael L. Kinsella and other dignitaries review the parade from a stand on High Street.

Other events on the day's program included a doll carriage parade this morning, an outdoor sports and entertainment program at the John J. Doherty Park at 8 p. m. tonight and block parties and band concerts. State and city offices were closed, and business in general shut down during a holiday that is observed only in Suffolk County.

Speakers at the three patriotic banquets that started the two-day observance in the traditional "night before" manner included former Representative Joseph E. Casey of Clinton, Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, and ex-Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Mr. Casey, speaking at the community banquet in the Charlestown Armory, warned against disunity as playing Hitler's game of "divide and conquer," and then went on to predict the capitulation of Germany before the end of the year before an enthusiastic audience that included both the Mayor and the Governor.

Newspaper Guild Takes Firm Stand on Free Press

Delegates to the tenth annual convention of the Newspaper Guild were told today that it was vitally necessary that the Guild assume leadership in fighting for "free press in its true sense." They adopted a resolution to effectuate that role.

The 125 delegates meeting at the Hotel Statler passed another resolution calling for the establishment of local committees by the Guild to conduct a continuing analysis of the role of the press in this war and in the period devoted to the planning of the peace.

It was further resolved that Guildmen assume a responsibility for "exposing actions of the press destructive of the war effort and opposite to the best interests of the American people."

The convention rejected a resolution by the Los Angeles Guild to accept a union of newspaper boys in its membership. This followed extensive discussions in executive sessions.

A resolution also was adopted recognizing the major effect of the economic welfare of wage earners that organized women in trade unions have and urged the women's auxiliary to promote its growth by placing special emphasis on its war-time economic activity.

Other Resolutions

During the course of a late session last night the union's delegates unanimously adopted 11 resolutions, including one reaffirming its support of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' "no strike pledge." The Guild, representing about 20,000 newspaper men and women throughout the country, is a C. I. O. affiliate.

Another resolution called upon John L. Lewis, sometime President of the C. I. O. and still President of the United Mine Workers of America; the U. M. W. A., and the mine operators to utilize the War Labor Board and constituted government machinery to settle their current wage dispute.

Guildsmen then reaffirmed their support of Harry Bridges, the West Coast labor leader fighting deportation to his native Australia, and went on record as opposing any discrimination against American workers because of race, creed or color.

Support Murray

Delegates also resolved to support Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, in all his policies, to commend President Roosevelt as having forged the United Nations into a body with a common aim of defeating the enemy, and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs for cementing relations between North and South America.

They subscribed to the U. S. Treasury's voluntary war bond purchasing plan, asked Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to maintain the National Resources Planning Board as a means of protecting American workers from postwar industrial collapse, and called for the release of anti-Fascist prisoners in North Africa.

Earlier the annual Heywood Broun award of the Guild was made to four members of its Cleveland local for a series of advertisments on the causes and cures of absenteeism in war industry. The recipients of the award, a $250 war bond, were Milton J. Lapine, William M. Davy, I. L. Kenen and E. George Green.

Virgil Fulling of the Memphis Press-Scimitar won honorable mention for a series of stories on the abuse of the poll-tax system in the South. Outstanding work in the Guild Reporter, the union's publication, won citations for James A. Wexler and John Albert, both of New York, and John P. Maloney of Los Angeles.

Indorse Davis

The delegates also adopted a resolution expressing the conviction that "Elmer Davis as Director of the Office of War Information is one of the strongest guarantees of a free press in war time that the nation could have."

Mr. Davis in his address to the Guild Monday had declared that some newspapers and newspapermen had overlooked the big story of the war—"a job of production and organization unparalleled in history" for which Washington provided the leadership—while creating the impression that the Capitol is "a muddle of bickering and confusion."

His remarks were criticized the following day by U. S. Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire as an attempt "to silence the press to cover the sins of maladministration on the part of the New Deal in the war effort." Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri on the same day accused the OWI chief of seeking to be a "propaganda minister."

Brookline High

With 455 in the graduating class, the largest in the history of the school, commencement festivities at Brookline High School were concluded today at graduation exercises, marked by a simplified wartime program. Dr. Thomas P. Kendrick of the School Committee presented certificates of graduation and Superintendent of Schools Ernest R. Caverly, distributed honor awards. Commencement week was ushered in last Thursday with the traditional Class Day.

Real Estate Exchange To Hold Round Table

A Round Table Discussion of Current real estate problems will be held by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at their rooms, 11 Beacon Street, on Monday, June 21 at 7 p. m.

The meeting will combine a get-together and reception of members with the discussion program. Among those to address the group will be Robert T. Fowler. He will speak on "Present Day Problems in Selling Real Estate."

Connecticut Public Responds To Call for Berry Pickers

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17—There is a good strawberry crop this year and present indications are that it will not go to waste. The public has responded well to the season's first call for emergency harvest crews. The pickers are in the fields and the berries are going to market without a hitch.

Boys and girls, with the help of some older women, are picking the berries this year. They have come from cities and larger towns throughout the state. At Bolton and at Glastonbury they are living in temporary camps set up for the three-weeks' strawberry season.

Connecticut has two concentrated strawberry areas. Bolton and Glastonbury may be considered one of these, close to Hartford. The other is north of New Haven in the Hamden area. More accessible by bus, the Hamden farms are relying on day workers recruited in New Haven. Bolton and Glastonbury had to have the camps.

With a quota of 100 workers, not quite filled at the start of this week, the Bolton camp is run by the Women's Land Army, its first harvest project in Connecticut. The Glastonbury camp, housing 65 and with more than enough enrollment before it opened, is conducted by the Victory Farm Volunteers for high school boys.

Government funds, obtained through the Extension Service of the University of Connecticut, have been used in both instances to pay for supervision and, in part, for the facilities of the camp. The pickers pay for room and board from their earnings in the field. There is an element of subsidy in the plan since neither the growers nor the pickers carry the entire cost of labor.

Jamaican Stay?

One thousand Jamaican farm workers now working on Connecticut farms may stay long enough in the fall to help with the potato and apple harvest. Paul L. Putnam, State Farm Labor Supervisor, said this week he has asked the War Food Administration to secure extensions of their temporary immigration permits. They would have to go home in September, before the potatoes can be dug or the apples picked, if no extension can be arranged.

Record Beach Crowds

Ocean Beach, New London's fine new public shore resort, is starting the season with record crowds in spite of gasoline rationing. People are walking from New London to the park.

New Cruiser Quincy to Be Launched Soon

War Activities in New England

In the wakes of the heavy cruisers Baltimore, Boston, and Canberra, the U. S. S. Quincy, as the newest of her class, will splash down the ways of the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy next Wednesday, it was announced today.

Originally to have been named the St. Paul, the ship's name was changed to Quincy after the loss of the former cruiser of that name at Guadalcanal last Aug. 9, with two other 10,000-ton cruisers.

As the prototype of the class, replacing the 10,000-tonners, the Baltimore displaces 13,000 tons, carries nine eight-inch guns, 12 five-inch guns, and four aircraft.

With other specifications secret, the smaller Quincy, which was one of seven laid down between 1934 and 1937, measured about 588 feet overall, armed with eight-inch and five-inch guns and driven by geared turbines.

The old Quincy had slid down the ways of the community of that name on June 19, 1935, and just eight years after she had christened it, Mrs. Henry S. Morgan is to step up on the scaffold to christen the new one. She is the daughter of former Secretary of Navy Charles Francis Adams, a member of the famous family at Quincy and direct descendant of former Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

The Astoria and Vincennes, of the old Quincy class, were sunk with her in the night action "like sitting ducks," as some commentators described the surprise action. Also of this class was the San Francisco, which figured prominently in the news not long ago.

One of the old Quincy's earliest assignments was to take part in the evacuation of Americans from Spain at the time of the Spanish Civil War. Later she took part in a good-will cruise around South America.

Keel for the new Quincy was laid on Oct. 9, 1941. At 4:15 o'clock on launching day, four mechanical triggers, designed and built at Fore River, will be tripped simultaneously by a single electric contact to release the ship, which is to be stopped afloat by 150 tons of chains, made up into six drags of 25 tons each.

Free War Courses

Seventeen free war courses for men and women begin next Monday at Northeastern University, in co-operation with the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service.

Chemistry, engineering, radio, mathematics, metal craft, time study, physics, production planning and control, drawing, and electricity are among the courses offered to train replacements for men workers going into armed service and to help upgrade present workers.

The free training provides courses on a college level under university faculty members.

Maritime Night

"United States Maritime Service Night" will be sponsored tonight in the War Memorial Building of Newton by the Newton Post of the American Legion, open to the public.

Beginning at 8 o'clock, the program will include the Maritime Service sound film "Men and Ships," and torpedoed seamen will speak briefly about their experiences.

Chief Radio Operator Kenneth W. Maynard, recently cited by the Maritime Service for heroism, will also appear.

Wave Candidates

Two of the first five women in the United States to enlist in the Waves are among three "yeomanettes" entering the next officer-candidate class at Northampton.

Anna V. McGinley of Dorchester and Patricia Keegan of Waban are the two who were sworn in here last September and with the third yeoman, Gertrude Klingensmith of Convent Station, N. J., have been on duty at the Wave Midshipmen's School at Northampton.

Dr. Hart, Noted Historian, Had Long Career at Harvard

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, who passed on in Cambridge yesterday, was a distinguished faculty member at Harvard University, where for nearly 50 years he had been a professor of history.

A renowned historian, author, and authority on international affairs and George Washington, Dr. Hart was affectionately known to several generations of Harvard men as "Bushy" because of his middle name and his magnificent white beard.

He was an institution at Harvard, where he joined the faculty in 1889, eight years after receiving his A. B. degree there. A classmate of Theodore Roosevelt, he studied later at the École des Sciences Politiques at Paris, and the Universities of Berlin and Freiburg.

From 1889 to 1926, when he retired, Dr. Hart was successively Assistant Professor, Professor, Professor of History, Eton Professor of Government, Chairman of the Division of History and Government, and Chairman of the Department of Government. After his retirement he maintained quarters atop Widener Library.

Prolific Writer

In addition to being a prolific writer—a complete set of his bound volumes would number about 250—Dr. Hart was known for his shrewd forecasts of epochal events.

In 1914, a few months after the beginning of World War I, he predicted that the Allies would win. In 1916, he predicted American entrance into the conflict.

Declaring that another European war was inevitable, he warned in March, 1938 that Germany would annex Poland and Czechoslovakia "perhaps within four weeks."

A huge man with a booming voice, he thundered from the lecture platform and study. Around Harvard Square his great figure, clad in a well-worn black coat with furry collar, was a familiar sight where his upheld arm stilled many a traffic tumult.

Outside Activities

For many years he was a member of Cambridge's School Committee. He served as a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention from 1917 to 1919 and in 1926 was appointed Historian of the Federal Commission on the bicentennial of George Washington.

One of the greatest authorities on George Washington, he had no patience with hero-worshippers of the characters of history.

He would fume over the cherry-tree legend lest the nation consider George Washington an "impossible prig." To him Washington was "one of the most vital, active, eager, downwright men in history."

At first a believer in the League of Nations, he reversed his views in 1925 when he termed the League a failure.

Favors World Congress

In one of his last articles, he wrote: "The United States should take the lead in the postwar settlement and prevent any attempts at remaking the map of Europe. We should work toward the gathering of a 'Congress of Nations'—not a permanent league—in which even the vanquished would have a right to state his case."

Dr. Hart was a native of Clarksville, Pa., where he was born on July 1, 1854. He was a descendant of a freeman who came to Cambridge in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634.

In 1899, he married Mary Hurd Putnam who passed on in 1924. They had twin sons, Albert Bushnell Hart, Jr., and Adrian Putnam Hart.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L" and "M" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire on this date.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Flood Damage in New Hampshire Areas Set at $600,000 in Coos County Alone

NORTH STRATFORD, N. H., June 17 (AP)—With the waters receding in flooded sections of northern New England, Gov. Robert O. Blood was informed today at a conference with State officials that damage caused in Coos County alone would probably exceed $600,000.

The State Highway Department reported that preliminary estimates indicated road repairs would cost $100,000, while the Maine Central Railroad suffered a loss of more than $150,000, the Governor was told.

The St. Regis Paper Company reported that $75,000 worth of lumber and pulpwood had been carried off by flood waters, and the New Hampshire Agricultural Department said farm losses were at least $150,000.

Manufacturing plants and private homes also suffered heavy damage.

The Coos County branch of the Maine Central was still covered with flood water in many places and service will be suspended until Friday at least, railroad spokesmen said.

A dam near West Stewarstown gave way yesterday and changed the course of the Connecticut River near West Stewarstown. A hole 400 feet long and 30 feet deep was dug in the railroad embankment through which water still was pouring today. The flood waters in other spots were reported receding and trouble shooters started to work.

Repair crews from Portland, Maine, reached the scene and it was expected railroad service would be restored between Lancaster and Colebrook some time Friday. It will not be determined when service can be restored between West Stewartstown and Beecher Falls until the water recedes further.

165 Defense Awards

Certificates of training will be awarded 165 recruits of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps who have completed a seven-week training course at appropriate exercises tonight in the Irvington Street South Amory, by Maj. Mary H. Ward, Commandant of the M. W. D. C.

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of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR JUNE 19, 1943

PRELUDE TO UNITY
By Winifred G. Lange

A front cover and two special pages showing the 32 flags of the United Nations, symbols of the determination of peoples who know the meaning of liberty.

IN DEFENSE OF BUREAUCRATS
By Mary Hornaday

A Washington correspondent attempts to override the current criticism of Government workers by Americans who assume that the capital city, being full of bureaus, must predominate in bureaucrats.

COMINTERN DISSOLVED: WHAT NEXT?
By F. Borkenau

Discussion of the effect of the dissolution of the Comintern on the United Nations, where it constituted a barrier to complete accord.

THE WIGMAKERS OF WARDOUR STREET
By Harold Hobson

About Willis Clarkson's celebrated shop and its traditions as handed down for two centuries to the modern makers of head coverings.

SWEDEN'S ENGINEERS ARE CLEVER
By Charles E. Gratke

The Monitor's Foreign Editor writes of the preparations which that Scandinavian country is making for the future after the war.

A SOLDIER'S GENERAL
By Roscoe Drummond

Portrait of Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the United States forces in the European theater of war.

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'Intrigue' for Turkey's Favor Charged to Britain by Axis

Continued from Page 1

neutrality. Premier Saracoglu in winding up a speech at the People's Party Congress emphasized that this all-round friendship was based upon treaty reinsurance with the principal European belligerents. Regarding Russia, he said, "We have consolidated our relations with the Soviet Union in cordial agreements."

Alliance With Britain

Regarding Turko-British relations, he declared, "We have signed an agreement of alliance with Britain."

As for Turko-German relations, he had this to say, "Germany who descended on the Balkans stretched out her hand to us and we have signed an agreement of nonaggression and friendship with her. This agreement which originates from the sincere wishes of Turkey and Germany has proved by events that it ensures the fulfilling of the real needs of Germany and Turkey."

From all these reports there arises the impression that the Axis countries are looking to Turkey to aid them in re-establishing contact with the Allied nations, and also to plead on their behalf when peace comes. This, it is hardly necessary to state, strengthens Turkey's position relative to both the Allies and the Axis powers.

Turkey's position in the Middle East relative to Iraq and Iran and its place in the Arab world also makes it an important factor to be reckoned with in any decisions affecting this part of the earth.

Turkey's foreign policy has always been realistic, and no doubt even despite its present difficult position it is working steadily for those ends which it considers justified in the national interest. And events, and events alone, can show when it will decide that the appropriate moment has come to wage war so as to achieve those ends.

Relations With Vichy

The Turkish Government, it is interesting to note in conclusion, has taken an important step by recalling to Ankara its Ambassador and Councilor to the Embassy in Vichy.

This, according to some reports, is preparatory to Turkish recognition of the French Algiers Committee. Whether that be the case or not two facts are significant: First, that because of French police and Gestapo vigilance, even extending to the examination of a Turkish diplomat bag at the French frontier, this Turkish Embassy at Vichy has done little diplomatically; second, it is also no secret that should this latest Turkish move result in the recall from Ankara of the Vichy representative, M. Gaston Bergery, neither Turkey nor the Allied nations would be upset, since M. Bergery is both unpopular in Turkey and too intimate with the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen.

[The Algiers Radio was quoted as saying in a dispatch today that Ankara had definitely broken diplomatic relations with Vichy. There is no confirmation of the report from any other source.]

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OPA Offers Sliding Scale For Women's Silk Hosiery

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today substituted a sliding scale of $0.79-1.25 for the flat $1 maximum retail price on women's combination silk hosiery. Combination silk hose are made of silk twisted with rayon or cotton. The new price scale, effective at retail July 17, is 79 cents for 39 gauge and lower, 89 cents for 42 gauge, $1 for 45 gauge, $1.15 for 48 gauge and $1.25 for 51 gauge and higher.

Japan Loses 77 Planes in Solomons Battle

Continued from Page 1

39 enemy craft were destroyed durin ga single raid.

The Navy communiqué said cryptically:

"A brief report received from the South Pacific reveals that in an air battle over Guadalcanal Island on June 16 United. States planes shot down 32 Japanese bombers and 45 Zero fighters. Six United States planes are missing.

No further details have been received."

The description of the American planes as "missing" suggested that some of them, or at least some of their pilots, might turn up later.

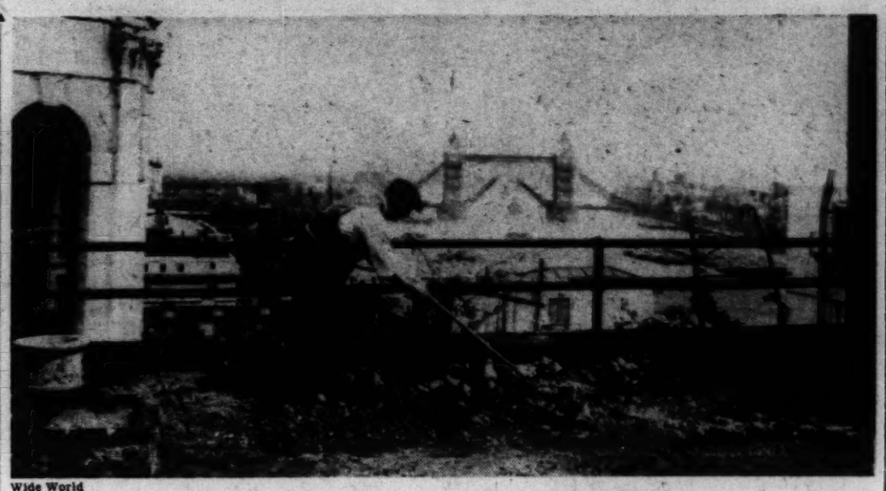
The nearly 13 to 1 score turned in by American combat fliers in the Solomons, who have in the past included Army, Navy, and Marine pilots, was one of the best, possibly the best, ever recorded in a single action.

In the action of April 7, the Japanese attacked shipping at Guadalcanal with 98 planes, including 50 bombers, and while they lost 39, American losses were three ships and seven planes. Only two American pilots failed to return from their crashe dcraft, however.

The latest raid in the Guadalcanal area prior to the June 16 action was on June 12 when the Japanese sent a force of 40 to 50 fighter planes into the vicinity of the Russell Islands, American air base territory lying immediately north of Guadalcanal. Their move then appeared to be aimed at winning aerial supremacy by overwhelming American fighter planes forces and driving them from the skies, thereby laying American ground installations open to a smothering assault. As it turned out, the Japanese had 25 planes definitely shot down and eight probably. American losses were six planes and two pilots.

Meanwhile, despite destruction caused by 209 tons of Allied bombs in eight recent raids, the Japanese persistently are building up their air might at Rabaul, New Britain, and Wewak, New Guinea, as well as in the Northern Solomons.

This was disclosed in a study of photographs taken of the airdromes by Allied reconnaissance planes.



Wide World

Victory Plot Atop London's Adelaide House

Overlooking the Thames River and 150 feet above the street, Arthur Martin is shown tending the big Victory garden atop the Adelaide House, London, which produces tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, spinach, and carrots. The produce is served to the clerks in the lunchroom below.

Continent:

Cologne Is Target Of British Bombers

Fourteen bombers and one fighter were reported by the British Air Ministry to be missing from the attack on Cologne and other operations against the European mainland.

The Air Ministry also announced that RAF Hurricanes and Typhoons tore into a three-ship enemy convoy off the Netherlands and damaged all of them, one so severely, it was stated, it probably sank. The planes suffered no loss and left all the ships smoking from bomb hits and bullets.

The last previous heavy raid on Germany was on the night of June 14 when the coal center of Oberhausen, three miles west of Essen, and other Ruhr targets were hit.

Rhineland targets were bombed on the night of June 13, but the objectives were not specified. Heavy bombers stayed home on the night of June 15 while operations were carried out against targets from Northern France to Denmark.

The raid on the night of June 16 was the first heavy night attack on Cologne since Feb. 26. In the February attack it was said that 600 acres of the City had been laid waste.

The offensive continued by day as RAF fighters shuttled back and forth across the Channel to attack German-occupied territory, and it was stated authoritatively that they had destroyed six enemy fighters in these operations at the cost of one RAF fighter plane.

Two RAF Typhoons, striking at Germany's precious stock of locomotives, damaged at least nine in the Douai and Bethune areas of Northern France on June 16, beating off four Focke-Wulf 190s and flying through intensive antiaircraft barrages to make their getaway.

Ever since the offensive against Hitler's transportation has been stepped-up, trains have been outfitted with stronger flak protection.

Stimson Discloses German Losses

Meanwhile, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, disclosed in Washington that 85, possibly 105, German fighter planes were destroyed by American and British fliers raiding Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven on June 11.

In those raids, in which he asserted heavy damage was caused to enemy industrial areas, the Secretary added that eight Flying Fortresses were lost. Preliminary reports placed the Nazi air losses at 54 craft.

Mr. Stimson also reported that the capture of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and two other small Mediterranean islands cost "only about 40 airmen and a few planes." He said "substantial numbers" of Axis prisoners were taken—at Pantelleria they totaled 11,135 and at Lampedusa "between 4,000 and 5,000."

Discussing Allied raids on Kiel and Bremen in which he said "damage believed very heavy" was inflicted on the enemy, Mr. Stimson reported that 24 Flying Fortresses were lost instead of the originally announced 26. He explained that two of the big bombers originally reported lost returned to their bases safely. Those raids, he added, accounted for 65 enemy fighters.

Bordeaux:

U-Boats Trapped By American Bombs

American bombers in their most recent raid on Bordeaux immobilized a "high percentage" of Nazi submarines preying on Allied shipping in the Atlantic, a reliable informant in Stockholm told the Associated Press.

The informant, who could not be additionally identified, said bombs jammed the concrete and steel locks of the submarine pens, trapping for an indefinite period many U-boats which were being readied for raids on shipping lanes.

A "whole series" of pens were affected, the informant said, and a number of submarines were damaged or destroyed. Two hundred buildings in the Bordeaux dock area were blasted to pieces and 200 persons killed, the source said.

Both Bordeaux and Lorient, U-boat bases on the French coast, were bombed by "heavy formations" of American bombers on May 17.

Britain's latest version of the four-engined Halifax bomber carries added fire power and has been improved about 20 per cent in all-around performance, the British Ministry of Aircraft Production disclosed.

The plane's two-gun dorsal turret has been replaced with a four-gun powered turret and the ship now carries a total of nine .303 caliber machine guns instead of eight.

The improved flying performance of the Halifax is achieved through refinements in shape, plus the substitution of four Rolls-Royce Merlin-22 engines for the earlier Merlin-20 models.

The new Halifax, which has a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour and carries a maximum bomb load of 5½ tons, now ranks with the Lancaster as the prime night bomber of the RAF.

Mediterranean:

Mosquitos Attack Sicily and Italy

Malta-based Mosquitos carried the burden of the Allied air offensive against Sicily and Southern Italy June 16 as the Northwest African bombardment squadrons took a day off for the first time in more than two months, it was disclosed at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

Using both cannons and explosives, the swift plywood craft attacked railway lines, bridges, and military camps during the night a Valletta communiqué announced.

The great fleet of American heavy and medium bombers was grounded and official reports said only routine patrol and reconnaissance flights were possible during the day. The lull followed heavy assaults on June 15 on five enemy airfields in Sicily.

Railway sidings and the dock area of Termini-Imerese, seaport on Sicily's north shore, were blasted with bombs and cannon fire by the Mosquitos. Among other targets were railway bridges and stations in Southern Italy.

A destroyer escorting an Axis convoy was shot up, causing a brilliant flash astern, and a minesweeper was raked by fire, the Valletta bulletin reported.

An announcement from Allied Headquarters in North Africa added five enemy aircraft to the 16 previously reported shot down during extensive forays to Sicily on the nights of June 14 and 15 by swarms of Flying Fortresses, Wellington bombers, and other smaller bombers and fighters.

Once again, long-range RAF fighters sallied out from Middle East bases June 16 to attack enemy shipping in the Aegean Sea. A Cairo announcement said three sailing vessels were sunk in an island harbor.

Nazis Seek Weakness In General Shermans

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, June 17

American General Sherman tanks proved so formidable in Africa that Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, Inspector General of the German Tank Force, is putting captured models through elaborate tests in hopes of discovering a weakness before the United Nations invade Europe, the Berlin correspondent of Aftonbladet reported today.

German tank specialists openly express admiration for the General Sherman, the correspondent said, and General Guderian was stated to have formed an experimental tank regiment equipped both with captured General Shermans and General Lees, the latter the General Sherman's immediate predecessor among American tank models.

Russia:

Clashes Occur On Smolensk Front

Clashes between scouting parties on the Smolensk front, indicating new stirrings in that long-dormant sector, furnished the principal action on the German-Russian battlefront, a Soviet communiqué said.

The war bulletin was silent on fighting above and below Orel, where sizable opposing armies were reported to be massing in activity which communiqués of both sides have hinted portended a major offensive.

Russian scouts smashed through enemy defenses before Smolensk, killed several dozen Germans and captured equipment, and sped back to their own lines after the sorties, the Soviet communiqué declared. In another second of the same front, a German scouting party was mowed down by gun fire and retreated, leaving 40 casualties in front of the Russian barbed wire, it was said.

The Paris Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying:

"The Soviet summer offensive will begin in a few weeks' time. Berlin quarters expect the offensive will start on the central front where the Soviets are massing strong forces.

"Continued Soviet local attacks in the Orel sector also point to the fact that the Soviets are intending to use the central front as the starting point of their offensive."

China:

American Bombs Damage Owchihkow

United States planes supporting Chinese forces trying to take the Hupeh Province town of Owchihkow caused many fires and extensive damage on June 15, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters announced.

Owchihkow is near the Yangtze River nearly 40 miles south of Shasi. Chinese forces reached its outskirts early this week.

The war bulletin said the Americans attacked the warehouse area at Lotus Pond inlet.

It also announced that greatly outnumbered American planes the day before destroyed six Japanese planes and probably destroyed three others in a battle southwest of Nanchang. The Americans suffered no loss.

Dodecanese;

Italian Refugees Quit Castellrosso

A delayed dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, said refugees arriving in Turkey from the Italian island of Castellrosso in the Dodecanese group reported on June 16 that the Italians were preparing to evacuate the island.

Allied planes recently reconnoitered the island but dropped no bombs, the refugees said. They reported that near-famine conditions prevail throughout the Dodecanese.

Robert Baker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Robert Baker, who passed on Tuesday at his home in Brooklyn, served in the United States Congress after coming to this country from his native England, and maintained during his long career an active interest in public affairs.

Coming to the United States a half century ago from Bury St. Edmonds, he soon made his influence felt in politics. He led in several municipal movements for governmental reform. These included the crusade against John Y. McKane's political machine in the Gravesend Bay section of Brooklyn.

In Congress as a Democrat representing the Sixth New York District, he campaigned against the widespread custom of railroad passes for Congressmen. During the term of 1903-05 he succeeded in doing away with the free tickets, and earned the nick-name of "Antipass Baker."

In social philosophy Mr. Baker early followed the single tax ideas of Henry George.

As one of the founders of the Citizens Union, he played a long and active part in its work.

Mr. Baker embraced the teachings of Christian Science, became a charter member of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, and for many years served as a registered public practitioner.

Axis Line of Information Cut By Closing of Syrian Border

By Martin H. Schwarz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Closing of the Syrian side of the Turkish-Syrian frontier is a first step toward the sealing of Axis information channels which were established in the summer of 1941, when German information agencies were forced to move from Syria to neutral Turkey, following the United Nations' victory in the Levantine States.

Anxious to remain in contact with their agents and sympathizers in the Middle East, the German Embassy in Istanbul has, during the past two years, become a most active division of the German Foreign Office. Under the direction of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, an Oriental Division was established, continuing the work of the former Beirut Office.

The Oriental Division of the German Embassy and its representatives is divided into sections responsible for information regarding each of the Middle East states. Under the supervision of Ernst Chapeaurouge, sections for Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, and even Afghanistan have been established. Political émigrés from these countries have been organized, forming potential "Quisling" groups. Axis agents, using commercial activities as pretexts, visit the neighboring territories and establish contact with disgruntled natives, ambitious tribal leaders, and other Axis sympathizers.

The German Consulate at Adana and the Vice-Consulate at Iskanderun, both just across the border from Syria, are likely to feel the closing of the Syrian side of the Turkish-Syrian frontier most keenly. Until now, these two offices have been the centers of German information and espionage regarding Syria and Lebanon.

In recent weeks, Axis curiosity as to United Nations plans in the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean has been marked. Neutral observers and Moslem diplomats have noted a nervous interest in potential Allied projects regarding the Dodecanese islands, Crete, the Dardanelles and all other approaches to the Balkans.

The German Vice-Consulate at Iskanderun, only recently established, has been run by Rudolf Rosen and Frälein Paula Koch, both German agents in Beirut, Syria, until the Allied occupation in 1941. Herr Roser, formerly a representative of the German optical firm of Voigtlander, arrived in Syria in September, 1940, and established German information and intelligence headquarters at the Hotel Metropole at Beirut. Fräulein Koch, Syrian-born of German parents and a linguist particularly suited for this territory, acted as Herr Roser's assistant in Beirut and was, until now, working at Iskanderun in the same capacity.

To appreciate the thoroughness of German methods in this area, the example of Adel Arslan, leader of the Lebanon Druse faction, may serve as an illustration. Aided by the Germans, Mr. Arslan now heads a group of Lebanon émigrés in Turkey. Neutral observers have no doubt but that the Germans are keeping Mr. Arslan ready, hoping to make him serve as head of a puppet government should the Axis again secure control over Lebanon.

The German offices at Adana and Iskanderun, while now cut off from direct contact with Syria, doubtless will try to operate by way of Iraq and, possibly, Iran. Berlin regards the Middle East theater as too important to permit a serious reduction in the flow and counterflow of information. Instructions to agents in the Middle East countries are channeled through the German Embassy and the German consulates in Turkey.

In turn, the Germans have received news and strategic information.

The Oriental Department of the Deutsches Nachrichten-Büro, official German news agency, receives and channels all Middle East data at Istanbul. This department employs five Arab and two Iranian editors and is headed by an executive assigned by the Berlin Ministry of Propaganda.

DNB's Istanbul Bureau communicates its information to Berlin, where it is distributed to newspapers and radio stations, after having been subjected to distortions in accord with current German propaganda strategy. Axis radiocasts, which, in the past have attracted wide attention in the Middle East, now originate mainly in Athens, Berlin, Rome, and Bari.

One of the most recent lines of Nazi Arab-language propaganda is the assertion that the United States, even more than Great Britain, is to be regarded as the chief menace to Arab welfare. The United States is presented as a mammoth nation, desiring to control postwar aerial traffic and preparing to run the Middle East. The German-inspired "Free Arabia" station has suggested repeatedly that United States troops in Iraq, now engaged in construction work, are to remain there for occupation after the war. Axis propaganda radiocasts have made the most of the problems of French control in Syria and Zionist Jewish settlements in Palestine.

In addition to news for propaganda purposes, the Germans have used their offices in Turkey to obtain information of strategic importance. During their indirect control of Vichy Syria, the Germans had an opportunity to grow familiar with defensive and offensive military installations at that time.

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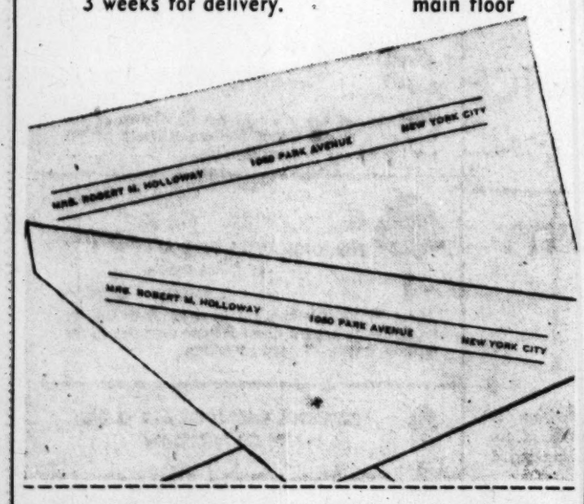

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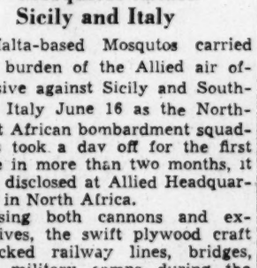

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Arabs' Dislike of Change Slows Palestine Accord

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

JERUSALEM, June 17 — One aspect of the Arab-Jewish disagreement in Palestine is as clearly defined as the sharp outline of the bleak Judean hills which surround this ancient city. It is the conflict between Western progress and Eastern resistance to change.

It is impossible to travel more than a few miles in the Holy Land without being struck by the tremendous difference existing between the Jewish and Arab sections of the country.

Whether in a modern city like Tel-Aviv or in Jewish communal farms on the ancient plains of Samaria the Jews have introduced all the latest advances of Europe and America, whereas in the Arab-speaking sections of town and country life is essentially the same at it was centuries ago.

It is one of history's ironies that today it is the Arab who gives Palestine its Biblical aspect. It is the Arab not the Jew who reminds one of the Old Testament.

Wants to Be Left Alone

This disagreement over progress is perhaps the single greatest obstacle to Arab-Jewish understanding. Jewish immigrants have sweeping plans to transform Palestine into a true land of milk and honey and these plans disturb the Arabs who not only realize that they are unable to compete successfully with the modernized Jew but also have a positive dislike of too great a change.

Bluntly put, the Arab wants to be left alone to stay "as is" or to make such changes as won't greatly alter his simple way of life.

It is only when understanding such differences in outlook that one can grasp the seemingly irreconcilable positions of Jew and Arab. A good example is furnished by the disagreement over the number of persons Palestine can support.

The Arabs, who wish to continue a roving pastoral life, say the land is already crowded, whereas the Jews, who favor intensive cultivation of irrigated cropland, say that there is room for hundreds of thousands more.

Jews assert and neutral British observers generally agree that the former have brought immense benefits to Palestine and that the Arab, whether he will admit it or not, has been a substantial gainer from this. Wages are rising, crop production is improving, work opportunities are increasing and health facilities expanding.

Disputes Over Land

On the other hand, Arabs complain bitterly that benefits are either illusory or temporary. One prominent Arab in a Government position said to me: "Yes, Arabs have been selling their land for a good price, but such sales mean the liquidation of Arab interests in Palestine. It is economic suicide."

Jews, however, complain just as bitterly that the Arabs still hold vast tracts of workable land which they will neither cultivate nor sell.

On one side I was told that Arab flocks already are suffering from a reduction of pasture land. On the other side, a Jewish leader said the Jews are willing and able to terrace all the great hillsides west of Jerusalem and that with the abundant water known to exist under the soil these now barren wastes could support thousands upon thousands of farmers.

A similar division of opinion exists regarding the country's industrial development. The Jews are convinced that despite Palestine's lack of raw materials it can become the industrial Switzerland of the Middle East through hard work and specialized training.

Difference in Attitudes

However, Arabs and some neutral observers warn that Palestine's present industrial boom is due to wartime restrictions in other countries and that many war industries will be liquidated after the war. Arabs assert furthermore that much of the Jewish manufactured products are now going to the Moslem world, and that the latter will boycott Jewish goods after the war if the Palestine question is still thorny.

Although it is presumptuous for a short-term visitor to the Holy Land to take sides, one cannot help being impressed by the fact that on virtually every point Jews take a progressive affirmative stand and Arabs assume an unprogressive negative attitude.

Many observers here declare that this should not be overlooked, since it is obvious from the poverty and illiteracy of the Arab-speaking population that great progress is imperative if the country is to take its place in the modern world.

In talking with Arab leaders I attempted to assess their attitude toward numerous vital reforms and was able to find little real enthusiasm or determination for progress.

Long Way From Co-operation

It is only fair to point out, however that in the opinion of many persons here the Jewish attitude toward Arabs leaves much to be desired.

One shrewd long-time resident expressed the opinion that the Jewish attitude toward Arabs in Palestine is not entirely unlike the present Nazi attitude toward Jews. It patently is not an attitude upon which necessary co-operation can be built.

A still further complication is introduced by the fact that modern Jews from western Europe and America have little sympathy and much contempt for the Orthodox Jew who wears sidecurls and garbardine and mourns at the Wailing Wall. Non-Hebrew speakers among the Jewish population are also at some disadvantage.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the whole Palestinian problem is the fact that regardless of any further Jewish immigration Jews can now be said already to have established economic and financial control over the country.

Great importance is being attached to this fact since it probably means that the only way the Arab can gain full economic parity with the Jew is through an outright effort on the part of the British to redress the balance.

Industry Jewish-Owned

In this regard it is not without significance that Jews are now reported actively opposing the British-sponsored postwar reconstruction program which would greatly strengthen the Arabs' economic position here and consequently limit Jewish opportunity for expansion.

At the present time the Jews still own but a small portion of Palestine, although it is generally of a higher quality than Arab-owned land.

Jewish possessions are concentrated in a belt running along the coast from a point somewhat south of Jaffa to a point north of Haifa and around Nazareth and the Sea of Galilee and north from there. Despite Jewish concentration on citrus orchards the Arabs still own from 50 to 60 per cent of the groves.

Almost all industry, however, is Jewish-owned and it has made a remarkable contribution to the Allied war effort. Tens of millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods have gone to the Allies and their friends while Jewish technicians and natural scientists have contributed in an important degree to mideastern offensive and defensive power. It is unquestionable that Palestine is far ahead of the rest of the Middle East in modern progress.

And this very fact is one of the things annoying the Arabs; one of whom complained to me that "the Jews are making the Holy Land ultramundane."

"Strategic" Purchases

Arabs are also concerned over the fact that a significant portion of Jewish land purchases may be described as "strategic" rather than purely economic since they are designed to enhance Jewish influence and control in key areas.

Furthermore the first things a new Jewish group of pioneers erects are stockades, fort, well and searchlight. While Arab attacks upon Jewish settlements during the middle of the 1930s make such precautions understandable they naturally antagonize the Arabs.

Asked to sum up the economic situation here an extremely well-informed non-Jewish student of Palestinian affairs stated that the Jews have undoubtedly made a signal success of their venture and that what they have done would recommend them as immigrants to any country in the world. He said that it was a major blow to the Middle East that selfishness on the part of both Jew and Arab was preventing their getting together and making Palestine the unquestioned leader of this part of the world.

Torpedoed—but Not Stopped

Associated Press

Ship Restored to Service After Axis Attack

A torpedo attack tore a huge opening in the hull of this ship, but the vessel was restored to service by the Todd Shipyard Corporation.

Russians Saw French Army's Weakness in 1932

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the work of the new French Committee for Liberation is still deadlocked over the question of military reform, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, according to the latest news, appears slowly winning his point.

The declaration of the 26 Communist Deputies in North Africa who denounce French military chiefs for "having fired on the Allies and served Pétain" may or may not be helpful to his cause, it can be hoped that—once the military problem settled—the French "provisional government" will proceed with less dramatic ups and downs.

It could be foreseen that the first major crisis of French unity was to come over the question of military reform and that this problem would not easily be dealt with. It is a two-sided—technical and political—issue and great difficulties have to be overcome before the new French Army will become a modern, efficient, and at the same time democratic organization.

When World War II began, the French Army was generally considered by military experts as the best existing fighting force. There were few military observers who were not taken in by the brilliant façade of French military organization and by the apparently confident attitude of the French General Staff. Few experts became aware that the French Army had not developed since 1919 and that, in particular, French military theory was obsolete.

Disclosed by Russians

Among these far-seeing critics was the Russian General Staff whose paper "Voina i Revolutsia" said as early as 1932:

"The French Army is backward in military technique, its equipment is being renewed in accordance with modern ideas only very slowly and in consequence, most of it is obsolete and cumbrous. The troop units are slow in movement and maneuver. The operative calculations of the French High Command are too methodic and far too slow. In general the offensive power of the Army is insufficient."

The statement of the Russian expert contains the reasons for France's military collapse in a nutshell. Today, we know that, in 1940, during the battle of France, the majority of the French soldiers fought well and that the speedy destruction of France's military power was mainly due to inexcusable strategic errors on the part of the French High Command, to lack of modern equipment, and to bad organization of vital supply lines.

Held to Old Methods

The weakness of Gen. Gustave Gamelin, Commander in Chief of the Allied armies, has been held responsible for the collapse, but his erroneous conceptions of modern warfare have been shared by the entire French High Command.

Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges, his second in command and today member of the Committee of Liberation in North Africa, where he is the spearhead of French generals resisting the military reform, declared as late as 1939 that "no new methods of warfare had been evolved since the termination of World War I."

The task of reorganizing the French military machine is rendered more complicated by the political dissensions existing among the officers corps. The bulk of French professional officers, however, have sympathized with Right Wing parties, while the corps of reserve officers showed all kinds of political affiliations.

During the years preceding World War II, some French Generals took an active part in the organization of French pro-fascist leagues aiming at the overthrow of the republic.

Major Obstacle to Unity

Today, in North Africa, the reactionary sympathies of numerous French officers represent one of the most serious obstacles to French unity. The officers corps of the French North African army has recently been re-inforced by thousands of officers, among them reportedly 150 to 175 generals and Admirals, who arrived from Vichy-France.

The French patriotism of these men can hardly be doubted, but it remains mysterious how so many French military chiefs succeeded in escaping from France without the knowledge of Vichy and possibly of the German authorities. It is quite possible that these men—unwittingly—have been tools in the hands of the Germans who wanted to disturb French unity.

French republicans are trying to make sure that the French military machine will be directed by men whose political reliability cannot be doubted.

French Committee Agrees on Procedure

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, June 17

The French National Committee of Liberation, with Gen. Henri Giraud presiding, reached an agreement today on procedure and collective responsibility, it was announced.

René Massigli, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, informed the first plenary session of communications received from other governments concerning recognition of the Committee as the Provisional Government of the French Empire.

The Committee began the first steps toward the creation of a "Consultative Assembly."

Labor's Hold in Australia Backed by Victoria Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 17 —If the state election in Victoria held last week end may be taken as a criterion, the Federal Labor Government has no reason to fear the elections to be held before the year's end.

It is true that the combined Country Party-United Australia Party regime remains in power in Victoria, but Labor gained two seats.

Actually Labor polled 306,948 votes against 318,862 polled by the combined Government parties, but owing to the method under which seats are allocated this is likely to give it only 23 seats, whereas the Government will have 38, with Independents taking the remaining 4.

It is admitted that state elections are not always fought out on major issues applicable to Federal elections, but even so Labor gains in Victoria are generally accepted as in part brought about by the fact that Federal Labor's handling of the war has raised the stocks of Labor generally.

Beaumont, Texas Gets Martial Law

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 17 (AP) —Sixteen hundred Texas State Guardsmen patrolled this city today in the wake of a riot that resulted in the killing of two persons, hospitalization of 10 and the wrecking of 25 houses in a Negro section.

Those slain were Ellis Cleveland Brown, a white carpenter, and John Johnson, a Negro, who said a group of white men fired on him as he was entering a car at the ice plant where he was employed.

State troops were dispatched during the night, after martial law was declared, to patrol Negro sections and guard against any further outbreak of riots which had been growing in intensity since a young mother, wife of a war worker, told police she had been assaulted by a Negro.

The city was placed under martial law late yesterday by Acting Gov. A. M. Aikin, Jr., after Mr. Aikin had conferred by telephone with Mayor George Gary. Martial law, as invoked by the Acting Governor, is supplemental enforcement of civil law by the State's militia.

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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

Rumania Achieves Fame As Hitler's No. 1 Dupe

Rumanians are Hitler's most unhappy dupes, according to Mr. Stevens in the fifth of a number of special articles on the situation in the Balkans. Mr. Stevens, who represented The Christian Science Monitor in the Balkans previous to transferring to the now completed campaign in North Africa, shows how the country is disintegrating owing to the heavy losses in fighting for the Nazis in Russia, combined with the constant pressure from Hitler to increase their service for him.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler's greatest dupes are the Rumanians. After being compelled by the Führer to hand over rich slices of their territory to Hungary and Bulgaria, the Rumanians have supplied the Nazis with more cannon fodder for the eastern front than any other satellite country. They officially total their own losses at half a million men.

The hope of getting back Transylvania, which spurred this sacrifice, has long since paled, yet Rumania led by its "Conducator" Marshal Ion Antonescu has continued to plod dejectedly in the Axis wake. The Marshal is also the Premier of Rumania.

The disappointments, bitterness, and suffering brought by Axis domination, which in other lands has roused the people to resistance and revolt, in Rumania has simply brought discouragement, and social, moral and political disintegration. On the surface, the abject attitude of Rumania is in striking contrast to that of its tougher, more resilient neighbors, notably Hungary, which is busily looking for a new way out of the Axis impasse.

The Government attitude was fully outlined by Marshal Antonescu himself in an interview accorded last month to an Italian correspondent. After quoting the half-million figure of Rumania's losses in Russia, he somewhat strangely added that that was not so high for a nation of 16 millions. He then declared: "I have staked everything on this war. We will continue the fight, sacrificing if need be our last resources and all our men."

Under Thumb of Nazis

Not satisfied with having made such a servile declaration to the Italian press, Marshal Antonescu ordered the Bucharest papers to play it up. Two weeks ago during the official "Heroes' Day" celebration in Bucharest he broadcast in a similar vein over the radio. At present he has recently returned from an inspection tour of Rumanian units on the eastern front whom he treated to almost identical statements.

Marshal Antonescu's eagerness to parade in public his cringing loyalty to the Axis is less the result of deep personal conviction than of constant pressure and intimidation exerted upon him by the real ruler of the country, German Minister Baron Manfred von Killinger. For the latter is constantly dropping veiled hints that unless Marshal Antonescu does Germany's every bidding he will be dropped and replaced by Horia Sima or some other leader of the now-suppressed Iron Guard, whom the Germans keep in reserve.

But the neutral press reports that while Marshal Antonescu makes such public declarations of loyalty to the Axis, he is sending secret agents abroad to make contacts with the Allies in an effort to sound out their attitude toward Rumania.

So far these timid overtures have presumably met with little success. The Allies are not likely to forget the precipitate haste with which Rumania abandoned them and sought to scramble on the Axis bandwagon in the summer of 1940, nor is Rumania's continued participation in the war against Russia, as compared to Hungary's virtual withdrawal, likely to strengthen its case.

The Rumanian people are bitterly dissatisfied with Marshal Antonescu's policy but do not know where to turn instead. To placate them, he keeps telling them in the press and over the radio that Rumanians are to be specially rewarded for the loyalty to Hitler. Government spokesmen constantly make flamboyant declarations to the effect that after the war Hitler will personally see to it that all Rumanians are reunited and "Greater Rumania" restored.

To lend substance and credence to these utterances, the Government frequently stages nationalist demonstrations at which people wave flags and listen to flaming patriotic speeches that somehow fail to kindle them. As part of this comedy, the anniversary of the various nationalist poets and writers, especially those from Transylvania, are the occasions for nation-wide celebrations.

Manpower Shortage

In stark contrast to this official pomp and bombast is the growing desperateness of the economic situation. On one and the same day the "Conducator" issued two decrees, the first honored all maimed veterans returning from the Russian front as heroes and ordered the nation to treat them accordingly. The second forbade these "heroes" to beg in the streets under penalty of imprisonment.

Losses at the front have resulted in a manpower shortage so acute that the military have declared they will accept back into the army, and no questions asked, all one-time and two-time deserters and return them to the ranks after a special morale-building course. Condemned criminals and those under indictment may obtain their pardon provided they enlist in the army. Yet the growing reluctance of Rumanians to fight is reflected in the volume of desertions which not even the controlled press can hide any longer.

U. S. Army Nurses in India

Associated Press

Their Comfort Goes Far in Global War

This nurse contingent in the China-Burma-India theater of war splash through the mud at their base to the mess hall. At the extreme left is seen a native Indian, and in the background the grass shacks which are part of the living quarters of the American nurses in their Asian mission.

Mediterranean Area Air Victory 3 to 1

By the Associated Press

New York, June 17

Allied aircraft has scored a 3-to-1 victory in the Mediterranean, according to Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, who disclosed that since April 15 the Allies in North Africa and the Middle East destroyed 685 enemy planes in the air and 252 on the ground while losing only 237.

General Stratemeyer, Chief of the Air Staff, Army Air Forces, who recently inspected the European and African war theaters, said at a press conference yesterday:

"If there is one lesson we have learned from Africa, the Mediterranean and Europe, it is that our air power must not be used piecemeal and so dissipated."

The papers now publish the names of reserve officers who have been called to the colors, together with the announcement that if they fail to appear by a certain date, they will be listed as deserters and punished accordingly. At the same time, decrees have been passed imposing severe penalties on those military officials who use their influence to get men exempted from military service in return for bribes.

One contributing cause of Rumanians' reluctance to join the army is the wretched condition of the families whose breadwinners have been conscripted. According to the usually restrained and conservative newspaper, Universul, many soldiers' wives are so destitute that they are forced to scavenge in garbage piles. The press also complains of the large numbers of homeless waifs who roam the streets in search of food.

The decline of public morale is revealed in the various police security measures, which in Rumania are more stringent than anywhere in Europe outside the countries subdued by military conquest. The police have the right to imprison persons merely for discussing politics or military affairs. All letters must be mailed unsealed and the public is "advised" to use postcards only.

A recently posted police order declares that not even small children may go out-of-doors without proper identity cards. Anyone harboring a guest in his home without informing the police is liable to severe punishment. Even the neighbors may be penalized for failing to report the matter. People throughout Rumania are likewise ordered to report to the authorities the arrival of any stranger in town.

All Weapons Barred

Soldiers home on furlough must surrender their arms while no civilian may keep weapons of any description in the house. Immense sums have recently been assigned to the building of new concentration camps and most of the leaders of the now illegal democratic parties are either in prison or under house arrest, including the elderly and widely respected Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party. The Rumanian press is more rigidly controlled than that of any other satellite.

Inflation and the "black market," long a curse of Rumanian economy, have reached worse proportions than anywhere else in Europe. General corruption and disorganization have resulted in dislocation of the country's distribution system to the point where there is an acute consumer shortage of oil and wood despite Rumania's natural wealth in these commodities. The same applies to leather and wool.

The unpalatable and adulterated character of the baker's product has resulted in bread riots. Undernourishment is rife among the town poor. Yet Rumania is by far the richest agricultural country of southeastern Europe.

Crop Quotas Fixed

In an effort to restore the food situation the Government has virtually indentured the peasants. Their crops and acreage are prescribed by the Government, which also fixes the quotas they must deliver to the state. Yet neither this nor other drastic measures have stopped the process of social and economic distintegration. One consequence has been steadily to reduce the amounts of Rumanian products and essential raw materials available for the German war machine, especially oil of which Rumania is Germany's main source. This causes consternation to German experts who swarm about the country trying to patch things together. Yet there is no sabotage or passive resistance in Rumania comparable to Yugoslavia. It is simply the sabotage of despondency and despair, of people who see no way out.

As their own country grows constantly weaker, Rumanians watch with alarm the maneuvers of their traditional enemy, Hungary, who is rumored to have massed its troops recently returned from Russia on the Rumanian border. In a frantic search for a counterweight to Hungary, Premier-Marshal Antonescu seeks closer ties with the Quisling rulers of Croatia and Slovakia, Pavelitch and Tiso, who also have cause to fear Hungary. This leaning of the stuffed and hollow puppets on each other, looking for strength where there is no strength, is the last gruesome act of the Balkan tragedy.

Four Big War Agencies Under Attack by Congress

Continued from Page 1

yesterday curbed the National Labor Relations Board from intervening further in a dispute between Congress of Industrial Organizations shipyard workers and the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department over the closed-shop contract with the West Coast shipyards of Henry J. Kaiser. The action was taken as the House lopped $50,000 from the NLRB salaries budget. If the amendment barring the NLRB's power in the Kaiser shipyards case becomes law, it will have the effect of keeping the A. F. of L.-Kaiser contract in force, in the face of the C. I. O. charge that only a few hundred workers were employed in the yards when it was approved.

Abrogating the NLRB's power presumably means that there is no Federal agency available for review if the dispute comes to a strike. Representative Butler B. Hare (D) of South Carolina, who offered the amendment, argued that inasmuch as the House had decided to reduce the NLRB's appropriations, its officers should be relieved of some of its responsibilities.

These various cuts all emphasize legislative authority over the executive agencies and come at a time when Congress is on the warpath against "bureaucracy." Some of the cuts may be restored by the Senate.

As to OPA, it faces so many antagonists on its subsidy program that it is hard to keep track of them.

However, it seemed to make some headway in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee yesterday where Mr. Brown testified.

Representatives of retail and wholesale food dealers here yesterday went on record as opposed to subsidies "at any level."

Furthermore, the House Agricultural Committee, meeting today, proposes to approve legislation setting up Chester Davis, War Food Administrator, as a food "czar" contrary to President Roosevelt's desires, taking rationing and price authority from OPA and giving it to Mr. Davis.

Postal Telegraph Signs Wage Boost

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—A renewed collective bargaining contract providing for more than $3,200,000 in wage increases recently ordered by the War Labor Board was signed today by officials of the Postal Telegraph Company and the American Communications Association, C. I. O., it was announced by the union, which represents almost all of the company's employees.

The company said it hoped to obtain funds for the new pay rates, effective June 20, from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Retroactive pay to Oct. 1, 1942, amounting to $2,200,000, will be distributed as soon as computations can be completed.

On a straight time basis employees earning from 30 cents to $2 an hour will receive an increase of about $5.62 per week.

The agreement, signed by William J. Deegan, President of the company, and Joseph P. Selly, President of the American Communications Association, C. I. O., provides for a closed shop, check-off of union dues, arbitration of all unsettled grievances, protection against dismissal of employees as the result of mechanization changes, and four weeks, sick pay with each year of service, with a maximum of 50 weeks.

Mme. Chiang Cites Enemy's Race Appeal

Continued from Page 1

that even in the United States where the government has tried to fix prices "the cost of living has increased steadily."

Canada's reception of Mme. Chiang has been every bit as enthusiastic as that accorded her from coast-to-coast in the United States.

Though the crowds that have turned out to greet Mme. Chiang have been smaller in this more sparsely settled country, they have been no less demonstrative in their admiration for her charm and intelligence.

Canadians did Mme. Chiang the honor of rating her close to their own Queen Elizabeth in their conversations following her speech to Parliament, a formal reception given at the Chateau Laurier by Dr. Liu Shih-shun, Chinese Minister to Canada, and a state dinner given by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

"She has the same way of smiling that makes you think she is looking directly at you in a crowd," they said.

In the course of a scholarly address before both Houses of Parliament yesterday, Mme Chiang was interrupted 20 times in 33 minutes by applause and desk-thumping, yet never was her speech actually pointed up for such commendation.

Symbol of Fine Womanhood

In introducing Mme. Chiang to Parliament, J. A. Glen, Speaker of the House of Commons, even hailed her as "one of the immortals," and a symbol of womanhood at its best.

"In all grave crises in national and international affairs, we have seen great figures and great personalities arise who seem to embody in themselves the issues to be decided," Mr. Glen observed.

"In the records of the present struggle, to the generic term mankind," he said, "must be specifically attached the term womanhood. Certainly in no other war of magnitude has the power and service of women been so universally employed and inevitably there have arisen women leaders and world figures who by precept and example have set the standard of devotion, duty and sacrifice—safe guides in an unsafe world. Our distinguished guest is one of those great world figures."

The Prime Minister paid tribute to Mme. Chiang as "personifying the spirit of China's fight for freedom—freedom not only from aggression—but from all the forces of evil."

Speaker Glen added that "Canada's war is in the Orient as well as in Europe," and predicted that "neither Canada nor China will lay down arms until they exact the unconditional surrender of Japan."

At the Chinese Minister's reception, Mme Chiang specifically asked to stand and shake hands in the receiving line, though it had originally been arranged for her to be seated. At all other receptions, she has merely bowed to guests or greeted them en masse.

Peace Resolution Gains Growing Support in House

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—The Fulbright resolution by which Congress would give advance indorsement of American participation—"with power"—in "appropriate international peace machinery" gained band-wagon support in the House of Representatives today.

Its adoption by a decisive vote is forecast.

Its sponsors affirm that it is more than a pious generality and admit it is less than a binding commitment.

On this basis it is winning the almost unanimous support of former isolationists and former interventionists alike.

Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio advocates the resolution on the ground that it demonstrates that Congress "prefers postwar participation—not postwar isolation."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York accepts the resolution on the ground that it will provide an incentive for an open discussion of the peace problems by all the people.

Divergence of Opinion

Thus it is evident that there is already a considerable divergence as to whether the resolution is even a commitment as to purpose, but it seems clear that impact of the resolution as a whole and the quick and substantial bipartisan baking it is receiving reflect a trend away from the conventional isolationist position.

The exposition of the resolution by Mr. Vodys, who voted frequently with the so-called isolationist bloc prior to Pearl Harbor, in the House yesterday was particularly revealing. His view was that while the United States earnestly wanted to keep out of the war, it does not want and cannot safely keep out of the peace. He advances the resolution as a clear choice of co-operationist foreign policy.

"It is not just a pious generality," he said. "On the other hand, it is not a blueprint of a supergovernment. It is not a 'must' measure from the executive. On the other hand it is not an anti-Administration measure. It is not a commitment. It is not a pledge. It is merely a statement of congressional preference in postwar policies. Nevertheless, it is important and historic. The Fulbright resolution was home-made by representatives of the people and by nobody else.

"Mr. Fulbright's original draft, which he made himself, was overhauled and revamped by the Committee and by no one else in a devoted and earnest attempt to secure a statement which would show the unanimous preference of our Committee on postwar participation. It was not forced on the minority by the majority, or vice versa. I hope it will be considered in the same spirit by the House and the Senate.

Postwar Participation

"The members of the House Foreign Affairs Commitee hold divergent views as to the form and details of postwar participation of our country and each member reserves the right to decide on the form and the details of that partiicpation as we study and explore this vast and difficult and perplexing problem, but one thing is made clear by this resolution—we prefer postwar participation—not postwar isolation. If the House and Senate are like-minded, this resolution we have reported will be adopted.

"For the present, it is important and historic because it is the first time any official part of our Government has been able to light some place on a given set of words to explain the hopes, the ideals, the preference of this country in the postwar period. For four years, I have urged that our foreign policy, whatever it is, should be brought down from the clouds into reality and out of the closets into the open, and that the people's representatives in Congress should attempt to state in official words our war aims and our peace aims. This is a historic and important step in this direction."

Representative Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio, also a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the very simplicity of the resolution helped make possible a start in unified thinking on the part of Congress.

Obligation on Nation

"It settles nothing, it merely clarifies a beginning, said Mrs. Bolton, "but it does say that because we are participating in the war we have the right and the obligation to participate in settling the peace. It recognizes the fundamental fact that just as our strength and power are necessary to victory, so are our power, our vision, our influence necessary to peace."

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts added her voice to the view that the resolution would help bring the peace discussion into focus. She was certain every American soldier who has served in the war will want to see the United States make sure that it is helping to create a just and lasting peace.

The only open dissent from the purpose and propriety of the resolution came from Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois who sailed into the proposal with a fury which surprised her colleagues. She compared the mild Fulbright draft with "Union Now" and suggested that it would incite revolution in the country.

Perhaps the resolution deserves to be repeated in order that Miss Sumner's indictment of it may be read with reference to its actual content. It offered a concurrent resolution of congressional intention as follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

The House Rules Committee will act June 21 on the request that the resolution be given an early opportunity to be voted upon. There is every assurance that the opportunity will be given and its overwhelming adoption is indicated.

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300,000 Cut in U. S. Pay Roll Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—The Byrd Economy Committee has directed general scrutiny to America's growing bureaucracy with a report which recommends an immediate reduction of 300,000 jobs or approximately 10 per cent of the present total of Federal civilian employees.

Scoring the Government for not practicing the wartime conservation of manpower which Federal agencies have been ordering private industry to observe, the Committee urges prompt establishment by the Civil Service Commission of an effective manpower pool to make full use of employees already on the Federal pay roll.

The report accuses the Government's alphabet agencies of overstaffing, duplication of hiring efforts, unwarranted promotion of employees, unfair salary increases, and general costly and unbusinesslike management. It compares the situation today, when the Government has one civilian on its pay roll for every "two and one-half soldiers," with World War I when the ratio was one civilian employee to five soldiers.

Two Agencies Criticized

Especially singled out for making "unwarranted" salary increases and promotions were the War Production Board and the Board of Economic Warfare. Officials of these agencies came right back, however, with the reply that the industrial specialists who signed on at considerable financial sacrifices deserved big pay increases when they took over vital war jobs near the top of the agencies.

The 19-page report, supplemented by 21 pages of statistical tabulations, is expected to stir renewed public pressure for a halt to the growing Federal bureaucracy which had passed the 3,000,000-mark as of April 1. It comes at a moment when the War Department has indicated it soon will be pruning its civilian personnel.

At the same time, the report is made to a Congress in which the Senate this week passed the McKellar patronage bill which would give Senators control of all Federal jobs paying $4,500 or more—whether under civil service or otherwise. These number around 30,000.

The investigation of Federal job practices is the work of the Committee comprised of six Senate and six House members together with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget, the joint group being headed by Senator Harry F Byrd (D) of Virginia. Publication of the report, it is understood was delayed by Mr. Morgenthau until certain caustic adjectives applied to Federal personnel practices, had been deleted.

Commission censured

The demand for an immediate 300,000 reduction in Federal personnel headed a list of recommendations which the Committee said could be enforced largely through the medium of the Byrd-Langer amendment in the Overtime Pay Act. This provides that premium pay for work in excess of 40 hours a week be withheld from all employees of any agency continuing to carry "nonessential" employees on its pay roll. It is applicable to all employees in the classified service, comprising over one half of the Federal civilian pay roll.

The Civil Service Commission, which came in for censure for allowing its functions to be usurped by other agencies, was urged to adopt a new "vigorous type of leadership" in pushing personnel reforms. Among these reforms it was suggested:

That various departments and Government agencies immediately cease all unnecessary recruiting of employees, particularly from sources outside the Government, and that an effective manpower pool be set up.

That these agencies and departments stop reviewing, investigating, and placing employees—the Civil Service Commission's function—a duplication of effort which the Committee estimated has wasted thousands of dollars.

That a sound employee-promotion system be adopted by the Federal Government and that a uniform system of reporting personnel statistics be instituted immediately by all agencies to replace the "antiquated" system now in use.

That if the Civil Service Commission, together with the Bureau of the Budget, could not eliminate present faults, "the entire personnel servicing and management functions of the Federal Government should be reorganized."

Disagree with President

The Byrd Committee report took sharp exception to President Roosevelt's contention, made last December, that nearly 60 per cent of the Government's employees were engaged in war production. The Committee asserted the correct figure was 45 per cent but ran into some difficulty here in having to admit that a lot of other jobs, which were not purely mechanical war work, were vital to the war effort.

Singling out particular agencies for criticism, the Committee found that seven agencies in particular were paying employees from four to 18 times as much as the average Government agency pays employees. It discovered that all seven were grouped under the Office for Emergency Management—a White House adjunct—they being the War Production Board, Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Defense Transportation, Office of Scientific Research and Development, War Relocation Authority, Office of Co-ordination of Inter-American Affairs, and Central Administrative Services.

The report found that, for instance, three BEW employees received raises in pay of $6,000 or over in the period between November, 1940 and November, 1942, and that eight from the BEW and six from the WPB received raises of at least $4,000 and not more than $4,999.

The Committee produced figures to show that salaries in oldline agencies were much lower than salaries in the new war agencies, 3.7 per cent of employees in eight departments receiving salaries of $3,800 or more while the percentage in WPB was 26 and in RFC was 27.

Statistical data included showed that, as of March, the Federal civilian pay roll totaled approximately $552,700,300 a month, indicating that it was then running at the rate of $6,632,403,600 a year, which is 10 per cent more than the total cost of running the Government, including Army and Navy, in 1934.

Defending itself on employee efficiency, the War Department remarked that in World War I the Department had 36,000 employees in Washington to supervise a 23-billion dollar program, while now it has only 64,000 employees to carry out a 186-billion dollar job.

No Raise for McNutt; NWLB Program Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 17

Paul V. McNutt will not get a $3,000 salary increase, even though he holds two jobs—War Manpower Chief and Federal Security Administrator.

An increase from $12,000 to $15,000, recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, to bring his salary in line with those of heads of other wartime agencies, was turned down by the House.

In introducing the objection, Representative John Taber (R) of New York said the increase would violate the National War Labor Board's wage-stabilizing program.

You Can't Beat the Sullivans

Associated Press

Sister Is Sixth to Join Nation's Services

Miss Genevieve Sullivan, a sister of the five Sullivan brothers of Waterloo, Iowa, who were lost aboard the cruiser Juneau, is greeted in New York by Capt. William F. Amsden of the United States Navy. Captain Amsden is commander of the WAVES training school at Hunter College, where Miss Sullivan reported for training.

'Sixth Sullivan' Begins Career As a Wave at Hunter College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—"I hope I am one of the first WAVES to go overseas," said Miss Genevieve Sullivan, who is now with the "U. S. S. Hunter," the Naval Training School for Women's Reserves, the Bronx. She is here because in one of the last messages her five brothers got through to her before they went down with the cruiser U. S. S. Juneau they said "joining the WAVES would be a good idea."

Seaman Sullivan is petite, dark-haired and blue-eyed. She was welcomed aboard the "U. S. S. Hunter," the Naval Training School for Women's Reserves, the Bronx, by Capt. William F. Amsden, U. S. N., commanding officer of the school.

Her hope to be one of the first WAVES to go overseas has to wait, of course, until that is possible. In the meantime, she would like to do recruiting in this country. Whether she will end up in the Special R classification, however, she has no way of knowing. At the moment she is embarking on her "boot training" and will have to compete for such specialist's work with all the other recruits in her regiment.

Happy to be "aboard," Seaman Sullivan expressed no interest in New York. "I didn't come to see the city. I came to get my training," she said quite simply.

Miss Sullivan disclosed that she had written to her five brothers at the time the WAVES came into existence to see what they thought of her joining. They were in Hawaii then and were all for it, but she felt it would be too hard on her family if she left home then.

"But when they went down," she said, "I knew I was going through with my training in the service they loved." And her mother agreed she should if that was what she wanted.

Like her five brothers, Miss Sullivan is a native of Waterloo, Iowa, where she graduated from East High School. For two years she was employed as an order clerk at the same packing company where all five brothers worked before they enlisted. With her mother and father, who is a conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad, she recently toured factories in the South, East, and West, addressing war plant workers as part of the Navy's program to stimulate production.

Proud of her family's Navy tradition, Miss Sullivan said she intends to make the WAVES a career if she is allowed to remain in the service after the war. Besides her brothers, one of her uncles, Patrick Henry Sullivan, is also in the Navy, while a great-uncle, Albert McGuire, who is a veteran of 20 years in the Navy, is now serving in the Merchant Marine. Patrick Henry, a fireman first class, expects to be assigned to the recently launched destroyer, the Five Sullivans.

Cordiner Leaves WPB To Re-enter Business

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Ralph J. Cordiner resigned June 16 as a vice-chairman of the War Production Board, reportedly to re-enter private business. Mr. Cordiner, who was President of Schick, Inc., of Stamford, Conn., when he joined WPB last November, was brought into the war agency to set up the production scheduling program which is credited with breaking bottlenecks in the production of parts for synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline plants, escort vessels, and other vital parts of the war program.

Colorful Parade Climaxes King's North African Visit

Continued from Page 1

prised roast beef, brown gravy, creamed corn, June peas, fruit cocktail, cake, lemonade, and tea.

The King obviously enjoyed himself immensely as he chatted and laughed at the table with Generals Clark, Patton, and British War Secretary James Grigg, who accompanied him on the visit.

Kit Refilled

They were particularly entertained at one episode which followed Sir James's expression of admiration for the American-type messkit. General Clark told a colored soldier waiting at the table to take away the kit Sir James had eaten from and bring it back cleaned. It was opened up and discovery made that instructions had been misunderstood and the kit, after being scoured, had been filled up again with another full issue of rations.

The King laughed heartily.

It was a big day for the colored cooks, headed by Sergeant Frazier Woodard of Atlanta, Ga., who was in charge of the detail that prepared a similar type meal for President Roosevelt when he broke his journey in Liberia en route to Washington after the Casablanca Conference.

Organization Masterpiece

The previous day the cooks had carried out a rehearsal to the point of preparing exactly the same menu. That was typical of the whole program from the time the King stepped out of the Royal airplane to the time he went aboard it again. It was a masterpiece of American organization and military showmanship in field-service conditions.

After lunch the King had his photograph taken grouped with American generals. He was next to the 6 feet 4 inches tall General Clark, who happened to be standing on a ridge in the dirt roadway. "Oh, no, you don't," said the King, chuckling, as General Clark moved aside to give His Majesty the benefit of the few inches he himself certainly didn't need.

Then the King drove past miles of American troops and equipment drawn up on the right side of the road, halting to witness a spectacular display of street fighting in a dummy Arab village built for the purpose and for review and the march past of a combat team.

Street-Fighting Display

The Third Battalion of infantry did street fighting with live ammunition in a dramatic display watched by the Royal party from the edge of a vineyard. With bullets kicking up dust in narrow "streets," the assaulting troops dashed in hurled grenades into "house," or cleaned them up at bayonet point.

High spots of the day's pageantry was the review and march past of combat team. When the King entered the parade field the band played the British national anthem. When he drove along the updrawn ranks in the command car, it was to the strains of "The White Cliffs of Dover."

Farewell Salute

He and the Generals took up their position at the saluting base and then, with colors flying and band playing, the entire combat team marched past, headed by the infantry kicking up clouds of dust with their tramping feet.

Twenty minutes later, the honor guard of the Second Battalion, 47th Infantry, was presenting arms in a farewell salute as the King departed from the airport.

The King wore the service uniform of a British Field Marshal as he did on his arrival June 12.

On June 13 in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, he attended a British naval service. Hymns were played by a band of khaki-clad Royal Marines. The congregation consisted of officers and men in tropical "whites." With the King was Admiral Sir John Cunningham, British Commander in Chief, and other high officers.

Brazil's Army Issues Call for Volunteers

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 17 (AP)—Amid an increasing clamor that Brazil send an expeditionary force to the fighting fronts, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War, issued a call last night for young volunteers for the Country's Army.

Navy-Standard Oil Deal Termed Illegal

Continued from Page 1

gerous. Mr. Voorhis requested the committee to initiate a thorough investigation.

Navy's Announcement

The Navy, announcing its Elk Hills contract with Standard Oil of California on Dec. 11, 1942—three weeks after it was signed—described it as a deal to end dual ownership in the rich field through payment to Standard in cash and in kind for its acres.

The cash was fixed at $1,748,408.75 and the kind was to be one third of the oil withdrawn, representing, as the Navy said, compensation for Standard's "interest in the wells and property in the reservation in the ratio of their respective interests as determined by geologists."

Standard's acreage represented about one fifth of the total, but presumably the expectable yield was higher an acre than that of the Navy-owned land in the Kern County, Calif., reservation. Standard was the only private owner in the field.

The contract first attracted attention of Congress early this year when a House Appropriations subcommittee on naval affairs, headed by Representative Harry R. Sheppard (D) of California, began asking questions about an item for $2,900,000 for carrying out terms of the deal which appeared in a Navy Department supplemental appropriation bill. The congressmen asked more time to study the item because the "procedure was unusual," and Admiral Harry A. Stuart agreed to withhold it until the regular Navy appropriation bill for 1944 was submitted.

Meanwhile, the matter was referred to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who assigned it to an aid, Abe Fortas, for study. Mr. Ickes sent Mr. Fortas' critical report to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and it soon reached the White House. On March 26 President Roosevelt referred it to Attorney General Francis Biddle for analysis and recommendation in view, the Justice Department head said later, "of criticism of the contract, raising doubts as to its legality and propriety."

Mr. Sheppard commented after a personal study that the deal would result "in a co-working arrangement between a private company and the Federal Government which might result in an objectionable precedent."

This appeared to refer to the agreement under which Standard was to operate the field at cost, taking one third of the production, while the Navy held control of the field and received two thirds of the withdrawal.

The contract was to run for the duration of the war, but not less than five years, with a daily average production limit of 15,000 barrels and a maximum of 27,500,000 barrels for the contract period. After five years, the Navy could stop production altogether or reduce it to whatever level it wished.

Restrictions on Withdrawals

Withdrawals were restricted to the shallow part in the eastern end of the field, estimated to hold 300,000,000 barrels of oil or almost twice the yield thus far, and no drilling was to be done, except by Navy order, in the deeper oil producing sands.

Senator William Langer (R) of Indiana, described the contract as a "give away" lease and a "hush-hush" deal.

The Navy meanwhile, speaking through an officer who asked not to be named, defended the contract as a far-seeing step taken in the national interest and representing a "good deal" for the Government. It was explained that under the arrangement, only 5 per cent of the vast reserve would be withdrawn during the five-year period, and that the Navy retained complete control over the remaining 95 per cent.

The Navy explained that it had chosen to work through an agreement rather than by condemnation proceedings because of the time the latter would require. It said that if Standard chose to drill on its lands, the Navy would be forced to put down offset wells to prevent oil under Government land from going to the company, and the result would be wasteful, unnecessary production.

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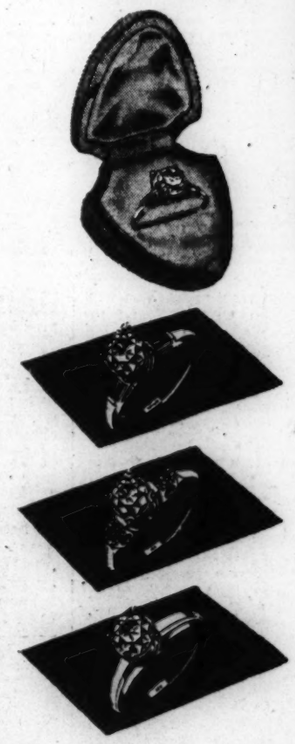
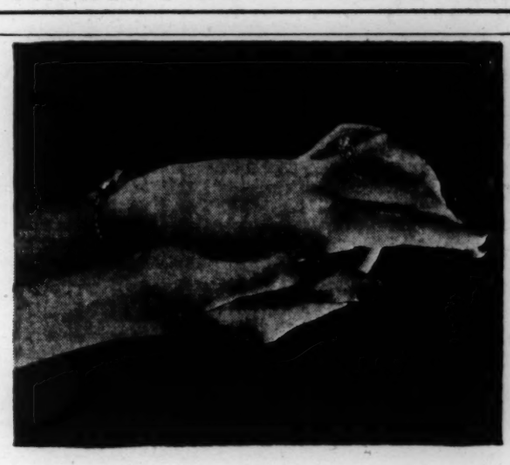
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The Home Forum

Discipline and Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RIGHTLY CONSIDERED, a truly disciplined life is both a happy and a prosperous one. Why? Because it overcomes those unworthy, selfish, unprofitable ambitions which characterize the wayward thought, and so brings out true character by expressing nobility, unselfishness, purity, and love—all of which are attractive and productive.

How can we gain a right sense of discipline and still maintain the joy of freedom, spontaneity of thought, and a keen sense of humor? Was there any lack of spontaneous joy in Christ Jesus' teachings? Could any human experience ever surpass the joy of increasing dominion the Master expressed throughout his noble career? He declared (John 16:22), **"Your joy no man taketh from you."** He undoubtedly referred to the time when the disciples would no longer sorrow because he had left them. Why? Because they would have become conscious of the divine fact that, though the personal Jesus was no longer with them, the truths he had taught still remained for them to prove for themselves, showing that the Christ, Truth, could never leave them either dulled in inspiration or sad.

What a wonderful day it must have been for those apostles when they first realized and proved the healing and regenerating results of their ordered, Christly thinking, taught them by their beloved Master! Today the full light of revelation is shed upon this same teaching of man's natural dominion over all evil in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. As we study with open and receptive thought the uplifting truths so clearly set forth, we find a discipline entering our daily lives that brings dominion over pain and suffering, want and loneliness, alike. For, instead of continuing to indulge in that triad—self-pity, self-will, and self-love—we learn, and begin to agree, that man's true selfhood is found in his likeness to God, good. Those selfish and perhaps dishonest aims to procure more worldly goods than our brother man, and possibly at his expense, give way before the knowledge that God, the divine Parent, has already given good in equal measure to all alike, and that it is only for us to grasp and use this ever-present spiritual good. Such ordered thinking is bound to bring abundance into our lives.

The true sense of order supplies us with more, not less, initiative in our career or business, for as we perceive that right ideas are infinite, because their source is God, these ideas flow into consciousness in the degree that we are able to receive and express them. When it is understood that all true thoughts proceed from God alone, and that we are not individual creators of ideas, this very disciplinary measure, silencing a mortal sense of self-importance, will unfold boundless possibilities in our occupation, and will also supply the wisdom and strength to carry them through. For there is no inertia, apathy, or indecision in the consciousness which is governed by God, divine Mind.

The life of the great Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, is an example of true discipline. Her aim and work were controlled by her desire to glorify God by restoring to humanity its freedom from disease, want, and woe. Following in the footsteps of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy gladly disciplined her thoughts and actions so that they expressed man's God-given dominion over matter and evil. With confidence born of her own vast experience, she admonishes her students (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 215): **"Christian Science demands order and truth. To abide by these we must first understand the Principle and object of our work, and be clear that it is Love, peace, and good will toward men. Then we shall demonstrate the Principle in the way of His appointment."**

God's appointed way for each of His children is the way of abundance of good, harmony, and peace. Each of us can claim the receptivity to discipline and its abundant reward glimpsed by Elihu when he said (Job 36:10, 11): **"He openeth also their ear to discipline, and commandeth that they return from iniquity. If they obey and serve him, they shall spend their days in prosperity, and their years in pleasures."**

Shall we not then hasten to lay hold on that clarity of mental outlook which is able to receive constructive, right ideas in such abundance that every need is supplied by the utilization of these ideas?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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THE CATHEDRAL GATEWAY IN CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND

Enchanted Arrival at an Old Schloss

IT WAS IN the last year of the reign of Queen Victoria; and I remember so well the lovely September evening on which I arrived. My age at the time was 18 and (in my nervous youthfulness) I had felt anxious and excited all the time that the train had puffed its way across wilds and wastes of country, bearing me on my way up the map of Germany towards the Baltic Sea. For the little Court had just then gone to its country estates, and the sojourn was to begin with country life. I alighted at a rustic railway station, smelt the fresh sea breeze, and soon was being rapidly driven away behind a pair of fast white horses along white roads, over great plough-lands, and in and out of refreshing beech woods. At last, gleaming white in the dusk, at the end of a long avenue of lime-trees, I saw the Duke's Schloss.

It was the dearest old eighteenth-century house, a house to grow fond of; dignified but not too grand, low, staid and white, with turrets and a black tiled roof, and with long rows of windows with latticed shutters. Finally the carriage bumped over a vast cobble-stoned courtyard surrounded by stables and thatched barns, and by the side of its huge nest on one of the barn roofs, high up against the sky, stood a stork on one red leg.

Directly I alighted at the front door there was a barking of dogs, and the next minute I was curtseying to the young Princess and her mother. They preceded me with their Lady-in-waiting up a wide staircase with a great deal of voluble kindness to make me welcome, and with plenty of cheerful laughter that took away my shyness.

A lackey in silk stockings lit tall candles in a long bedroom. The Princess and her mother stayed with me while I was fed at a little table with little dishes, and an old woman brought in a bouquet of roses. It was a very picturesque welcome. I felt like the fairy-story traveller arrived at the enchanted castle and I had no misgivings as I lay down in my strange bed in the old-fashioned room, surrounded with prints and portraits of princes of past ages. The last thing I heard before I went to sleep was the clapper, clapper of the stork's beak from the great barn over the way. — From "Festival," by MARY MCCARTHY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Disziplin und Herrschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN WAHRHAFT diszipliniertes Leben, recht besehen, ist sowohl ein glückliches als auch ein gedeihliches Leben. Warum? Weil es jene unwürdigen, selbstischen, nachteiligen Begierden überwindet, die das eigensinnige Denken kennzeichnen, und so wahren Charakter ans Licht bringt, d. h. Edelmut Selbstlosigkeit, Reinheit und Liebe—lauter anziehende und förderliche Eigenschaften—ausdrückt.

Wie können wir den rechten Sinn der Disziplin gewinnen und dennoch die Freude der Freiheit, die Ungezwungenheit des Denkens und einen lebhaften Sinn des Humors bewahren? Ermangelten die Lehren Christi Jesu ungezwungener Freude? Könnte je eine menschliche Erfahrung die Freude zunehmender Herrschaft übertreffen, die der Meister seine ganze erhabene Laufbahn hindurch ausdrückte? Er erklärte (Joh. 16, 22): „Eure Freude soll niemand von euch nehmen". Zweifellos bezog er sich auf die Zeit, wo die Jünger nicht mehr trauern würden, weil er sie verlassen hatte. Warum? Weil sie sich der göttlichen Tatsache bewußt sein würden, daß, obwohl der persönliche Jesus nicht mehr bei ihnen wäre, dennoch die Wahrheiten bleiben, die er gelehrt hatte, damit sie sie selber beweisen könnten, um zu zeigen, daß der Christus, die Wahrheit, nie ihre Inspiration träge werden oder sie traurig sein lassen könnte.

Was für ein wunderbarer Tag es für jene Apostel gewesen sein muß, als sie zum erstenmal die heilenden und erneuernden Ergebnisse ihres geordneten christlichen Denkens, das sie von ihrem geliebten Meister gelehrt worden waren, erkannten und bewiesen! Heute wirft das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy das volle Licht der Offenbarung auf dieselbe Lehre von der natürlichen Herrschaft des Menschen über alles Böse. Wenn wir uns in die so klar dargelegten erhebenden Wahrheiten mit offenem und empfänglichem Denken vertiefen, kommt in unser tägliches Leben eine Disziplin, welche Herrschaft sowohl über Schmerzen und Leiden als auch über Mangel und Verlassenheit bringt. Denn anstatt jener Dreiheit—Selbstbedauern, Eigenwillen und Eigenliebe—weiterzufrönen, lernen wir und willigen wir ein, daß des Menschen wahres Selbst in seinem Gleichnis mit Gott, dem Guten, zu finden ist. Jene selbstischen und vielleicht unehrlichen Ziele, mehr weltliche Güter zu erwerben als unser Bruder, und womöglich auf seine Kosten, weicht der Erkenntnis, daß Gott der göttliche Vater Gutes in gleichem Maße allen schon gegeben hat, und daß wir dieses immer gegenwärtige geistig Gute nur zu ergreifen und anzuwenden brauchen. Ein solches geordnetes Denken muß unbedingt Fülle in unser Leben bringen.

Der wahre Sinn der Ordnung versieht uns mit mehr, nicht mit weniger Initiative in unserer Laufbahn oder unserem Geschäft; denn wenn wir wahrnehmen, daß rechte Ideen unendlich sind, weil ihre Quelle Gott ist, fließen diese Ideen in dem Maße in unser Bewußtsein, wie wir sie empfangen und ausdrücken können. Wenn wir verstehen, daß alle wahren Gedanken nur von Gott kommen, und daß wir keine Schöpfer von Ideen sind, wird gerade diese erzieherische Maßregel, die den sterblichen Sinn des Eigendünkels zum Schweigen bringt, grenzenlose Möglichkeiten in unserer Beschäftigung entfalten und uns auch mit der Weisheit und Stärke, sie auszuführen, versehen. Denn in dem Bewußtsein, das von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, regiert ist, gibt es keine Untätigkeit, keine Gleichgültigkeit, keine Unschlüssigkeit.

Das Leben Mary Baker Eddys, der großen Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, ist ein Beispiel wahrer Disziplin. Ihr Ziel und ihre Arbeit waren von dem Wunsche beherrscht, Gott dadurch zu verherrlichen; daß die Menschheit von Krankheit, Mangel und Elend wieder befreit wird. Als treue Nachfolgerin Christi Jesu disziplinierte sie freudig ihre Gedanken und Handlungen, damit diese des Menschen gottverliehene Herrschaft über die Materie und das Böse ausdrückten. Mit einem aus ihrer eigenen umfangreichen Erfahrung geborenen Vertrauen ermahnte sie ihre Schüler (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 215): „Die Christliche Wissenschaft fordert Ordnung und Wahrheit. Um daran festzuhalten, müssen wir zuerst das Prinzip und das Ziel unserer Arbeit verstehen und uns klar darüber sein, daß es die Liebe, Friede und Wohlwollen gegen die Menschen ist. Dann werden wir das Prinzip so beweisen, wie Er verordnet hat".

Gott hat die Fülle des Guten, der Harmonie und des Friedens für jedes Seiner Kinder verordnet. Wir alle können die Empfänglichkeit für Disziplin und ihren reichen Lohn beanspruchen, was Elihu erkannte, als er sagte (Hiob 36, 10. 11): „Gott öffnet ihnen das Ohr zur Disziplin und sagt ihnen, daß sie sich von dem Unrechten bekehren sollen. Gehorchen sie und dienen sie ihm, so werden sie bei guten Tagen alt werden und mit Lust leben".

Sollen wir uns dann nicht beeilen, uns jenen klaren mentalen Ausblick zu bewahren, der aufbauende, rechte Ideen in solcher Fülle empfangen kann, daß jedes Bedürfnis durch die Nutzbarmachung dieser Ideen befriedigt wird?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Master of One's Work

I MAKE IT A RULE to plan for each day's work—not merely to go through with the same routine of daily duties, but to get rid of the routine work as early in the day as possible, and then to enter upon some new or advance work. I make it a rule to clear my desk every day, before leaving my office, of all correspondence and memoranda, so that on the morrow I can begin a *new* day of work. I make it a rule never to let my work drive me, but to so master it, and keep it in such complete control, and to keep so far ahead of it, that I will be the master instead of the servant. There is a physical and mental and spiritual enjoyment that comes from a consciousness of being the absolute master of one's work, in all its details, that is very satisfactory and inspiring. . . . I believe that when one can grow to a point where he loves his work, this gives him a kind of strength that is most valuable.—From "Up From Slavery," by BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Plymouth Rock Has Become Their Symbol

THE PILGRIM FATHERS owe their fame not only to leading the puritan vanguard to New England, but to the moving history of their adventures and sufferings by their leader, Governor Bradford. They were a small band of humble folk, left-wing Puritans of East Anglia, whose religious meetings were so interfered with that they removed to Leyden in 1609 and formed an English Congregational Church. After ten years' exile they decided to remove to America. Sir Edwin Sandys, who recognized the quality of these people although he did not share their faith, procured for them a grant from the Virginia Company, and a group of English merchants consented to finance their migration. After interminable delays, the *Mayflower* set sail in the worst season of the year for an ocean crossing, and, after a rough passage, anchored on 11 November 1620 in the harbor of Cape Cod, outside the Virginia jurisdiction. . . .

The grim, almost desperate situation of these people, arriving in a harbor enclosed by barren sand dunes at the beginning of a New England winter, and with very limited food supplies aboard, is vividly described by Bradford:

For summer being done, all things stand upon them with a weatherbeaten face; and the whole countrie, full of woods and thickets, represented a wild and savage hue. If they looked behind them, there was the mighty ocean which they had passed, and was now as a maine barr and golfe to separate them from all the civill parts of the world. . . . What could now sustaine them but the spirite of God and his grace? May not and ought not the children of these fathers rightly say: "Our fathers were Englishmen which came over this great ocean, and were ready to perish in this willderness; but they cried unto the Lord, and he heard their voyce, and looked on their adversitie. Let them therefore praise the Lord, because he is good, and his mercies endure for ever."

No group of settlers in America was so ill-fitted by experience and equipment to cope with the wilderness as this little band of peasants, city workers, and petty bourgeoisie; yet none came through so magnificently. . . . About their only good luck was to find deserted fields ready for tillage at the harbor already named Plymouth by Captain John Smith, and to be joined by Squanto, the Indian who acted as their scout-master, teaching them how to catch fish and grow corn. . . .

But they never lost heart, or considered giving up and going home. These simple folk were exalted to the stature of statesmen and prophets in their narrow sphere, because they ardently believed, and so greatly dared, and firmly endured. They set forth in acts as in words the stouthearted idealism in action that Americans admire; that is why Plymouth Rock has become a symbol.—From "The Growth of the American Republic," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON and HENRY STEELE COMMAGER. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

One of the World's Great Singers

FOR ALL HIS FAULTS and failures, Burns left behind him an enduring fame. He may not, perhaps, be numbered with the greatest of the British poets, but as a pure lyrist and as a singer of humanity he can have few superiors. Men have loved his songs for a hundred and fifty years and will probably love them for centuries longer. . . .

Three great ingredients went into the making of Robert Burns's poems: his nearness to Nature, his understanding of humanity, and his love of freedom. It is of such stuff as this that imperishable poetry is made. The man's mind was so sensitive, his emotion so quick and eager, and his sense of the beautiful so sure, that he almost thought in melody. Poverty set him among the raw realities of life, but it set him, also, in little crowded kirks and inns, cheek by jowl with his fellow man. And it sent him out into the open fields where he saw and made his own the beauty of those things which poverty cannot touch. . . .

It is said that what Burns actually accomplished was only a fraction of what was in him, since, under the hard pressure of his difficult life, he had no time left for grappling with a subject. This, of course, is mere speculation. It is to be doubted whether with better leisure and an easier lot he would have done so well. At any rate, the world holds him a great singer, and his songs are secure in English literature.—From "Robert Burns," by THOMAS L. DOYLE, in his edition of "Essay on Burns," by Thomas Carlyle. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Elizabethan Zest For Gardens

"GOD ALMIGHTY first planted a garden; and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man. And a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection." In all Francis Bacon's many pages on gardening he reaches, I think, no higher point of observation than this.

It is good to have Bacon remind us that in the midst of the fabulous achievements of the hearty full-blooded Elizabethans—their amazing development of the language, of music, of government—they had time to consider at great length and with an extraordinary intensity of interest just how flowers should be planted to yield the most subtle mingling of perfumes; how they should be planned to make the garden colorful eleven months in the year.

There is something especially happy about Bacon's catalogue for the bleak months, December and January. "You must take such things as are green all winter: holly, ivy, bays, juniper, cypress-trees, yew, pine, apple-trees, fir-trees, rosemary, lavender, periwinkle, the white, the purple and the blue; germander, flags; orange-trees, lemon-trees and myrtele, if they be stoved; and sweet marjoram warm set." Only to read the list is a brightening thing—and "sweet marjoram warm set" stirs the heart especially.

Lord Bacon takes care to give us a list of such flowers as will perfume the air; for that, to the Elizabethans, was one of the most important functions of growing things. "I like best," he says, ". . . wallflowers, which are very delightful to be set under a parlour or lower chamber window; then pinks and gilliflowers, then the flowers of the lime tree; then the honeysuckles, so that they be somewhat afar off; of bean flowers, I speak not, because they are field flowers."

One feels that, in his enthusiasm, Bacon was about to be carried farther than the dignity of his style would admit; and, even though he decides not to speak of the bean flowers, he would have liked to do so—is, in fact, quite sorry not to give the lowly bean flower more prominence. Through all the formal elegance of his style, one senses in Francis Bacon a real tenderness for growing things, and for some reason it is as surprising as it is to learn that Sir Thomas More let "the cheerful rosemary" run all over his garden because the bees love it!

Not only were the Elizabethans careful about planting with the mingling of perfumes in mind; they also picked for their nosegays, or "tussie-mussies" as they called them, only such flowers as had harmonious scents when blended. And as for the perfumed balls to be worn around a lady's neck, the greatest of care and skill was required for their blending. No wonder a Dutch traveler who visited England was so impressed that he wrote: "Their nosegays finely intermingled with sundry sorts of fragrant flowers in their bed-chambers and private rooms with comfortable smell cheered me up and entirely delighted all my senses." It must have been refreshing beyond expression to come upon whole alleys set with wild thyme and watermints, placed there because they "perfumed the air most delightfully when trodden upon and crushed."

It is, surely, not mere chance that Bacon lists the violet first among the flowers that "do best perfume the air," and holly first of all to be planted for winter beauty. He must have loved them best; and, in the more than three hundred years gone by since he wrote, violets and holly have continued to be most loved.

In the young, active, productive life of the Elizabethans, no man thought his garden a luxury or a fad; it was as vital a part of his life as his hearth, planned and constructed with the most thoughtful care, as if gardening were indeed "the greater perfection."

ROGER CHALLIS

THE OLD CATHEDRAL TOWNS of England have an atmosphere all their own. This is not imagination. You have only to visit them to become conscious of the fact. You have only to walk the streets to feel the sense of subdued tranquillity, the solemn weight of years that breathes from the stones of those ancient buildings. Chichester is no exception. How old it is, who can tell? One writer describes it as a place of "immemorial antiquity" wherein the Regni, an ancient tribe of Britons, at some remote period formed a settlement.

The foundations of the cathedral were laid in the year 1090, and, although it has undergone many changes, parts of the original building still remain. But it is in the close and the cloisters, with the Sussex sky above and the light breezes stirring the shadows, that one touches the thought of those who raised it up. Here the sun moves graciously over the mown grass, the cedar trees stretch their old hands in quiet benediction, the arches tell of the countless feet that have passed that way, hidden bells ring out the hour, and indefinable echoes come and go.

I Love This Quiet House

I love this quiet house
In these first waking hours,
When softer than a mouse
Dawn creeps across the room,
The scent of dew-drenched flowers
Steals in across the sill.
Through casements opened wide
I feel the wind's caress,
And watch the sun's first ray
Dance on the spider's loom
While all is hushed and still.
No jarring sounds betray
This tranquil loveliness.

GWEN CASTLE

The

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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, p. 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science Sentinel
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

"What Are We Fighting For?" ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

The United States Army is beginning to recognize and to do something about the fact that many a young American soldier has asked himself, "What am I fighting for?" and honestly hasn't been able to piece out an answer.

No one can give a full reply to this momentous question, but the Army feels that it can supply at least some raw material—not predigested opinions—with which the fighting man may build to his own conclusions. That's why the Army's Special Service Division is telling the soldier as much about how this war happened, about America's allies, and about the nation's position in world affairs as there is time for between battle-practice sessions.

The American soldier, although the best educated in the world, brought over with him from civilian life a provincialism—a lack of knowledge about other nations and interest in his country's dealings with them—which basic war training has done little to alter. He has no such political discussion sessions as do the British Tommies and presumably the Russians. His prewar "bull sessions," be it recalled, nearly always concerned jobs, sports, girls, life.

Provincialism sometimes may be bliss, but the Army has found it does not always produce a satisfying peace of mind. A chaplain in the South Pacific, in the course of visits to wounded men, frequently put the question: "Why are you in the war?" A large number, he found, could only make the bare answer that they were fighting because they had been drafted.

Soldiers Don't Know Answers

Keen war correspondents have cabled back from North Africa that, at least until very recently, many American enlisted men there did not understand "what the shooting's all about." Happy-go-lucky, their main thought was to "get this over and get home quick." Questioners drew a blank when they asked how America should act in order to prevent a new world war from bursting out in another score of years. But the questioners do not criticize soldiers for an attitude common to countless civilians.

Men will fight better shoulder-to-shoulder with Allied troops if they know something about these Allies, the Special Service Division believes. Men will battle the Nazis as fiercely as they fight the Japanese if they understand where the original plans for world conquest came from. Men will put their heart into the struggle if they can believe that, afterward, a peace may be built that will endure.

Army officials recognize that there is a factor of morale involved and they agree with President Roosevelt who said on Sept. 3 in a message to American forces at home and overseas:

"No soldiers or sailors, in any of our forces today, would so willingly endure the rigors of battle if they thought that in another 20 years their own sons would be fighting still another war on distant deserts or seas or in far-away jungles or skies."

In the first rush of war, in the desperate haste to train units for combat, the Special Service Organization under Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn confined itself to the primary elements of recreation, information, and education. Now it is beginning to build toward a larger soldier understanding of the issues at stake. And it is doing this most effectively through the medium of the motion picture.

Seven films in a series entitled "Why We Fight" are under way, unique in that large footages are taken from captured or impounded German or Japanese films. The first film, which already has had public as well as army showing, "Prelude to War," starts with the very rise of Fascism in Italy and runs through all the fateful sequence of international law-breaking events which included Japan's attack in Manchuria and Italy's seizure of Ethiopia. This picture will tell any general or buck private where and how the war really began.

Titles of the ensuing films: "The Nazis Strike, Divide and Conquer," "The Battle of Britain," "The Battle of Russia," "The Battle of China," and finally, "America Goes to War," indicate graphically what the series proposes to accomplish.

Other Film Series Planned

But the Special Service experts do not intend to stop with the background of today's conflict. They know that Hitler's chief technique has been "divide and conquer" and they know how successful it has been. So they are constructing also a "Know Your Allies" and "Know Your Enemies" series. This includes films on Britain, China, and Russia on the one hand, and Germany, Japan, and Italy on the other hand—providing Italy will oblige by staying in the war. These will be shown throughout the Army and Navy.

Of course the Army's Special Service Organization can't do the whole job of soldier enlightenment. Part of it is the business of the Government and people back home. Congress still is hesitating to take the plunge for advance postwar commitments, and the broad outlines of the Atlantic Charter are only beginning to be filled in.

But it is significant that the Army, motivated solely by the aim to promote fighting efficiency, is beginning to provide information—if not by discussion groups at least by motion pictures—on the basic causes of the war, on America's Allies, and on the issues at stake. The program is expected to expand rather than contract as the war continues.

If this program promotes a sound "thinking through" of basic issues, it will be so much protective armor plate against the demagogues who may seek to use the returning soldier for their own ends, after the war.

Faster Rat-a-tat of Guerrilla Guns Saps Nazi Fortress

News emanating from all over Occupied Europe tells of ever-mounting unrest among peoples.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the absence of large-scale battles between the regular armies, the firing of guerrilla rifles and the explosions of bombs hurled by Underground members are heard more distinctly.

The Balkans still are the center of guerrilla fighting, although every day brings news stressing the mounting unrest in all parts of Occupied Europe.

As a result of a week-long strike in the Netherlands, hundreds of Dutch patriots were killed and German occupation forces put to a severe test. In the course of the riots, the Dutch Nazi, Dr. Folkert E. Posthuma, Secretary for Agriculture, was shot. This brought to four the number of Dutch Nazi ministers eliminated in the past five months.

In an effort to escape Maj. Vidkun Quisling's labor drive, Norwegians, in ever-increasing numbers, are crossing into Sweden. According to Stockholm reports, some 16,000 of the total of 21,000 refugees in Sweden are Norwegians, some 10,000 of them men of military age.

Danish Dam Blown Up

In spite of Government appeals to refrain from sabotage acts, Danish patriots have blown up another big cement factory. Belgian patriots raided the railway station of Louvain, killed the guards, and set fire to a 2,500-gallon gasoline reservoir.

In France, transport installations at Esperay estimated at 10,000,000 francs were destroyed by fire. At Amiens, 20 freight cars loaded with war supplies were wrecked by patriot Commandos, while in St. Cloud, hand grenades were hurled into German military barracks killing and injuring many of the inmates.

Lyons, Marseille, and Grenoble are hotbeds of anti-German activity. The streets of Lyons, which the Germans have dubbed the "rebel city," are constantly patrolled by armored cars.

Mikhailovitch Strengthened

The forces of Yugoslav War Minister Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch have been strengthened through the acquisition of armed speedboats, which already have sunk four fully laden oil tankers and two tugs. Land fighting in Yugoslavia has paralyzed several vital railway lines to Austria, Hungary, and Greece, and virtually stopped railway traffic between the Dalmatian seaport of Dubrovnik and the strategic Town of Sarajevo in the interior.

Greek partisans have captured a number of towns in Central Greece and are said to be in control of a considerable section of the line between Athens and Salonika.

A still more serious threat to the Axis hold on the Balkans is to be found in the ever-increasing desertions of collaborationists to patriot groups. When Chetniks attacked an airfield near Zagreb, Yugoslavia, last week, the Croatian militia guarding the place offered but token resistance and many of them joined the patriots in the end.

Italian Troops Unreliable

In Greece, anti-Fascist and anti-German sentiment has become so widespread among the Italian garrisons that the commanders no longer can rely on their troops. Even some of the officers have been reported reluctant to continue to fight for Mussolini.

Turkish sources tell of a great number of Italian officers who bought civilian clothes in anticipation of United Nations landings and expressed their determination to desert rather than to risk getting killed in fighting for Fascism, either in the Balkans or at home.

The Germans, who are kept guessing when and where the Allied invasion will occur, view the Balkans with greatest apprehension. They have three of their top-notch men there at the moment—Field Marshal Siegmund W. von List, specialist in blitzkrieg and leader of the Balkan campaign in the spring of 1941; General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel of faded African fame, but still one of Hitler's favorites; and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

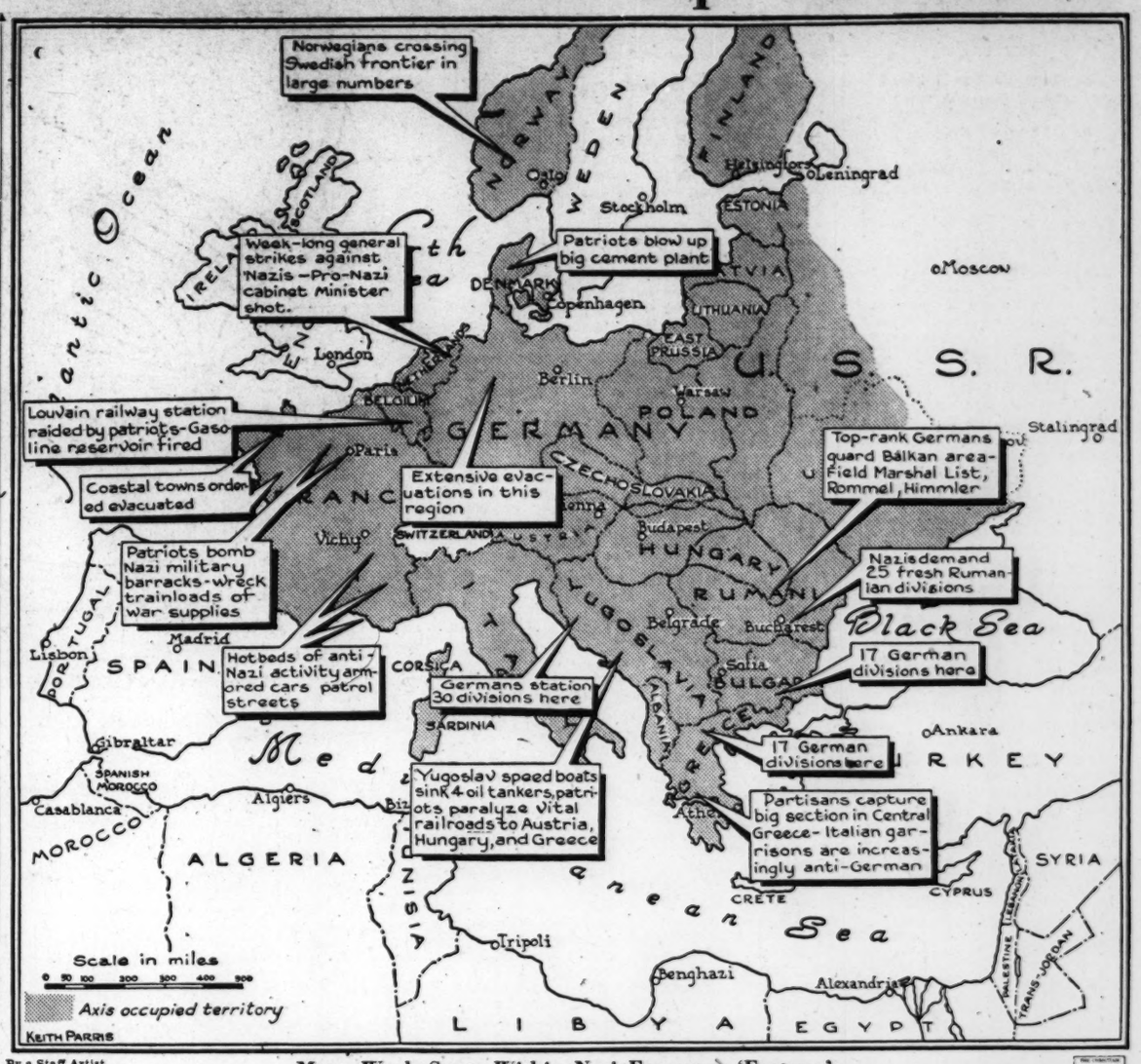
According to latest reports, German forces in Yugoslavia have been increased to 30 divisions. In addition to the 17 divisions reported in Greece and a similar number in Bulgaria, the total of Axis soldiers in Southeastern Europe amounts to one fifth of the German first-line strength.

The strain on German manpower reserves is in fact so heavy that advices about new German demands on Rumanian help sound rather credible. Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister in Bucharest, reportedly asked for the dispatch of another 25 Rumanian divisions. He is said to have promised reconsideration of the status of Transylvania, but simultaneously threatened that without Rumanian help, the Germans might be forced to yield the entire Ukraine to Russia.

In Northern and Western Europe, evacuation of coastal areas and defense preparations are progressing at top speed. Nazi Commissioner for Norway Josef Terboven, whom the Norwegians call "Terrorboven," has extended the state of emergency in Bergen for an indefinite period.

The French towns of Lorient, Cherbourg, Le Havre, St. Malo, and La Rochelle have been evacuated. A recent German dispatch disclosed that all highway signs in Northern France and Belgian were being removed and replaced by new markings in code.

Inside Germany, confidence appears to be waning rapidly. The Völkischer Beobachter admits that the Germans have become irritable. Nazi propaganda is working full blast to bolster morale. The strength of the "Atlantic Wall" is being pictured in glowing colors, and Radio Berlin the other day released news about antiaircraft forts that had been constructed "at several points off the French Coast from the Channel to the Bay of Biscay."


Norwegians crossing Swedish frontier in large numbers
Week-long general strikes against Nazis—Pro-Nazi cabinet Minister shot.
Patriots blow up big cement plant
Louvain railway station raided by patriots-Gasoline reservoir fired
Coastal towns ordered evacuated
Extensive evacuations in this region
Patriots bomb Nazi military barracks-wreck trainloads of war supplies
Hotbeds of anti-Nazi activity armored cars patrol streets
Germans station 30 divisions here
Yugoslav speed boats sink 4 oil tankers, patriots paralyze vital railroads to Austria, Hungary, and Greece
Top-rank Germans guard Balkan area-Field Marshal List, Rommel, Himmler
Nazis demand 25 fresh Rumanian divisions
17 German divisions here
17 German divisions here
Partisans capture big section in Central Greece-Italian garrisons are increasingly anti-German
Scale in miles
Axis occupied territory
KEITH PARRIS

By a Staff Artist

Many Weak Spots Within Nazi European 'Fortress'

The critical condition of Hitler's European fortress on what is believed to be the eve of Allied invasion is shown by the above map, which records disorders and sabotage in most of the conquered countries and gives some idea of the distribution of German troops.

The Country Speaks: New York

City Patrol Corps Also Serve ..... ***By Robert M. Hallet***

For a while they were taken as regular members of the United States Army because of the similarity in uniforms, but, on closer inspection, their distinguishing emblems—a shield in the New York City colors, blue and orange, worn on the cap and left shoulder—identified them as members of the City Patrol Corps. More than 6,000 of them—along with similar auxiliary police forces in other cities and towns—are making their contribution, without salary, to the war effort by protecting the nation against its internal enemies, actual saboteurs, or the hoodlums and crooks who are engaged in a form of sabotage of their own.

Many members of the Patrol Corps fought in World War I and, being beyond the age limit of the Selective Service Act, enlisted to suppress crime and keep order at home. Along with names like Smith, Jones, and Brown on the rolls of the Corps are those of Walkiewicz, Patinella, and Chin, showing that the Corps is representative of New York City's diversified population.

Most of the Corps' work is preventive rather than corrective. The presence of armed uniformed guards is usually enough to prevent disorder. The reduction in the city police force by enlistments in the armed services and a large increase in the work of the police due to the war—the dimout of the city and need for guarding bridges, water gates, and tunnels against possible sabotage—were the compelling causes for organization of the Corps.

Mayor La Guardia decorated five members of the Corps for distinguished services beyond the line of duty last November. Two of them, Corp. James P. Barber and Private Samuel O. Sears, both Negroes, saved a woman from drowning in the Harlem River; Sergeant Alexander C. Ward, Private Irving O. Lippert, and Private William A. Sharot caught two armed robbers in Queens as they were trying to make a getaway.

The setup of the Corps is along military lines, with Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, U. S. A., retired, commanding. Each borough has a division, commanded by a Colonel, and each division is subdivided into companies with Captains in command. The course of training includes lectures, infantry drill, police drill, gas-mask training, chemical warfare instruction, first aid, military courtesy, pistol shooting, and jujitsu. During the training period, the recruit accompanies an experienced corpsman or a regular policeman on patrol for first-hand experience.

Mounted and motorcycle men have their own special drills. Women recruits, now totaling more than 800, also are given special training, some of them for patrol duty in railroad stations, skating rinks, and dances, and others for clerical, transportation, or canteen duties.

When he has finished his training, the recruit is empowered to make arrests.

The latest company to be formed was a United Nations company. In it are Koreans, Filipinos, Greeks, Czechs, Russians, French, Chinese, and citizens of other allied nations.

The City Patrol Corps and similar organizations throughout the country represent one more way in which Americans are sacrificing time and pleasure to protect the home front while their sons and brothers are fighting across the sea to maintain freedom in the world.

To Change the Subject:

Letter to a Soldier ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Dear Gene:

I thought maybe you over there in North Africa might like to hear about a nice visit I had today with the man who is in charge of feeding you and the other millions of men in our armed forces.

Maybe you wouldn't call it just exactly a visit. Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, United States Quartermaster General, held a press conference when he visited Chicago for a grocery manufacturers' convention, and we reporters gathered around him in his room at the Drake Hotel and asked questions. But he was so simple and unbureaucratic in his replies to us that we all felt as if we'd just had a nice informal visit.

We were impressed first of all by the facts that he had at his command. He could tell us just how much food was where and why, and explained to our satisfaction why certain large reserves are kept on hand. They don't want any of you fellows to miss a meal because a few cargo ships go down in transit, or because there's delay, due to military reasons, at unloading points. We were glad to hear that it is possible to feed all the military prisoners you men took without making anybody go hungry, but I guess that part of it you know.

Thoughtful Uncle Sam

But maybe you don't know how considerate these officials in Washington are about giving you food you like. If you don't like spinach, they cut down the amount of it they send out. General Gregory said it's only common sense. If the fellows don't like something and leave it on their plates, it goes to waste. If your mother didn't train you to eat spinach and Brussels sprouts, the Army just isn't going to start now.

But General Gregory isn't going to treat you fellows like sissies either. In a tone which a father of a big family might use to his children, he said, "You know it isn't always what you like that makes you fat, it's what you get." He thinks a good many of you boys will learn to like things you never ate before.

He chuckled when he recalled the appealing speech made by a Louisiana Congressman on the sad plight of Louisiana boys who didn't get enough rice and gravy. He thinks before the war is over those boys may learn to like other gravy foundations. But the Army did heed the cry of the Louisianans and gave them more than the usual quota of rice.

Soup, the Quartermaster General told us sadly, is a problem. Probably the fellows would eat it if it was served to them as a course, he admitted. But often they get it with the rest of their meal. Then what do they do? They leave it. That's waste. Looks as if the Army would either have to serve meals in courses à la Emily Post, or omit the soup.

We know that it's a good old Army custom to gripe about the food. If you had been at the press conference here you would have been astonished to hear a civilian reporter asking the General if they weren't overdoing it a bit, giving the soldiers so much meat when civilians were getting so little.

The reporter said he had looked at the display of an American soldier's rations at the convention for which General Gregory was speaking, and he was sure few soldiers had ever eaten so much meat at home. A big slice of ham for breakfast, and large portions of roast for dinner and supper. No liver, no hash, no stew.

Meat Institute's Idea

The General was a little puzzled. He was convinced soldiers aren't getting such abnormally large amounts of choice meat as the reporter indicated. He asked who had made the display, but nobody seemed to know.

Later we went down to look at the exhibit, and found out what was wrong. The display, we were told, had been put on not by the Army but by the American Meat Institute, an organization which promotes the use of meat. Quite understandably this Institute had selected for the exhibit the three meatiest meals they could find on Army menus. This was probably the Meat Institute's idea of what the hard-working soldier ought to get. It would be fine if he could have it.

General Gregory said he was far from satisfied with the amount of fresh meat you fellows in North Africa and other overseas locations are getting. He's sorry so much of your food has to come in cans, says it can't be helped because of the shortage of refrigerating facilities. But he and his staff are working hard to improve the food they are sending. He made a 20,000-mile overseas tour recently to find out for himself how things are going. Did you by any chance see him when he came your way?

5-Year Supply of Tomatoes Alleged at Japanese Camp

LOS ANGELES, June 17 (AP)—Testimony about secret hoards of food stocks, some of which he said he believed had been traded by Japanese for whisky and chickens, was given a Dies Congressional subcommittee by a former employee of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming.

Earl A. Best, a wounded veteran of Dunkirk who said his son, Clifford, was killed in Africa last January, told the committee yesterday he was sent to Heart Mountain last December as an associate steward after having served for a time as chief steward at the Poston, Ariz., Relocation Center.

During a month-long inventory of food at the Heart Mountain camp, Mr. Best said, he found 36 of the center's 42 kitchens had supplies hidden in their attics.

In one of them, he declared, a Japanese cook showed him secret pantries reached by sliding doors in the kitchen walls, one of them about 5 by 15 feet in size and piled to the ceiling with foodstuffs.

In another mess hall the Japanese had built a stage and the space beneath it was packed with canned goods, Mr. Best said. He notified the project director about the secret storerooms, he added, but no action was taken.

"At one time while I was there, there were 10,000 gallons of mayonnaise, when they were using only 600 gallons a month," Mr. Best testified. "Much of this supply had gone back to oil.

"There was a 65 months' supply of corn meal. There was a five-year supply of canned tomatoes, at the rate they were using them, but on the ration point system there was enough for eight years.

"On one occasion there were 600 or 700 pounds of lard in each kitchen."

Expressing the belief that "it was a case of their wanting to steal it and trade it for whisky and other things," Mr. Best declared he had heard from Japanese at the camp that a chef was trading hams for whisky with Japanese soldiers from the Uited States Army who visited the camp on furlough.

He said the garbage collector was selling chickens to the Japanese and that many of the kitchens had as much as 200 to 300 pounds of chickens on hand. No money was ever seen to change hands in such transactions, Mr. Best added.

Heavy Tax Threat Seen in Wagner Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 — Ultimate cost of the comprehensive social security program embodied in the bill just introduced in Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York might be equivalent to a pay-roll tax of 17 per cent or even more, according to a statement by M. Albert Linton, President of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Linton is regarded as one of the best posted insurance executives on the question of social insurance. He was a member of the Social Security Advisory Council whose recommendations on old-age security were largely adopted when the Social Security Act was amended in 1939.

He points out that the eventual cost of the old-age and survivors insurance plan already in effect is due to be higher than popularly supposed. The general view has been shaped by the act's requirement that the pay-roll tax, now 2 per cent, shall rise in 1949 to 6 per cent, half on employer and half on employee.

In addition, Mr. Linton believes that the equivalent of another 4 per cent, or two thirds more, will probably be needed. Based on covered pay rolls of 50 billions a year, this would mean an additional cost of two billions a year above the 6 per cent pay-roll tax receipts. Even this figure would be inadequate if Senator Wagner's proposal to increase both the minimum and maximum figures for old-age benefits should be adopted.

The plan to expand the present social insurance program is very similar to the recommendations of the "American Beveridge Plan" recently made by the National Resources Planning Board.

The insurance president questions the wisdom of boosting pay-roll taxes for social security as a device for mopping up excess purchasing power in the moves against inflation.

"If we take the old-age and survivors benefit provisions as they now stand, it is likely, according to estimates made at the time the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act were adopted, that the future ultimate cost is likely to be about 10 per cent of the pay rolls of those covered by the insurance," Mr. Linton said.

"If this should prove to be correct, the ultimate 6 per cent pay-roll tax becoming effective January, 1949, under the law as it now stands would eventually have to be supplemented by appropriations from general revenue funds, which, in time, would reach the equivalent of 4 per cent of pay rolls.

"Such a subsidy from general tax sources would be in line with the practice in many other countries where the costs of social security are shared by employees and employers on the one hand and taxpayers generally, on the other.

"All of these figures would have to be revised if Senator Wagner's proposals should be adopted. In the first place, he advocates an increase in pay-roll taxes to 12 per cent to cover all the benefits included in his plan. Of the 12 per cent, one half would be paid by the employee and one half by the employer.

"At present, generally speaking, the total pay-roll tax is 5 per cent, made up of 2 per cent for old-age and survivors insurance and 3 per cent for unemployment insurance. Since at present the employees pays only 1 per cent—save in a few states where he also contributes for unemployment insurance—the immediate increase in his tax would be five times what he is now paying.

"I have seen no figures for the total ultimate cost of Senator Wagner's program, but would be surprised, if eventually it would be less than 17 per cent of pay rolls. It might even run to 20 per cent of pay rolls. The excess above the 12 per cent pay roll tax would be borne by appropriations from the Treasury.

"One of the imortant factors that would tend to raise costs is Senator Wagner's proposal to increase the minimum monthly old-age benefits for an unmarried worker from $10 to $20 and the maximum monthly benefits from $85 to $120.

"The proposal to extend the coverage to include a larger proportion of workers than is now included in the Social Security Act is desirable, especially in connection with the inclusion of such types of employment as farm labor and domestic servants.

"Despite the numerous new benefits included in Senator Wagner's program, it is likely that the pay-roll taxes of 12 per cent would produce a very large surplus of income over outgo for many years, perhaps for a decade or even more. This would mean that any subsidy from governmental funds would be deferred for that length of time. When the subsidy did become necessary it would increase gradually over the years.

"One of the arguments for increasing the pay-roll taxes so greatly at this time, advanced by those advocating the increase, is that the excess tax receipts would help to combat inflation. That raises the broad question as to whether anti-inflation taxes should not be imposed openly without the bait of enlarged social security benefits.

"The precedent that would be established by attempting to achieve the two objectives with the same taxes might have serious consequences for social security in the future.

"Another extremely controversial feature is the proposal to do away with the Federal-State relationship in unemployment compensation and substitute a completely national system dominated by Washington. A plan of this kind would afford opportunity for the building of an organization having enormous political influence because of the types of benefits it would be dispensing.

"Such an organization would be in a position to help perpetuate in power any administration which controlled it. This imminent danger must be weighed in connection with the advantages that would accrue from a federalized program. We are being faced with an alluring prospect of promised security in return for a system tending strongly in the direction of totalitarianism.

"Our efforts should be directed toward improving the Federal-State system, not toward making Washington supreme."

Puerto Rico Called 'Guinea Pig' For Future Regulation in U. S.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 17 —Manuel Gonzales, spokesman for the Puerto Rican Farmers' Association, declared last night that Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell is using Puerto Rico as a "guinea pig" for experiments in land and sugar-mill regulation and minimum-wage laws intended to be transplanted later to the United States mainland, especially in the South.

His assertions were part of a bitter attack on Mr. Tugwell made at a hearing before the Bell Congressional Committee investigating Puerto Rican affairs.

Mr. Gonzales asserted the Tugwell Administration's land authority and other regulations threatened the position of the Island's small farmers.

He declared Mr. Tugwell wants to extend a 500-acre ownership limitation to individuals as well as corporations and called the Governor "more radical than all the radicals in the Legislature."

When he expressed the belief that Mr. Tugwell planned to transplant the Administration's experiments to the United States mainland, Representative Dan R. McGehee (D) of Mississippi, remarked:

"They may think so."

He bore down heavily on the word "think."

Mr. Gonzales said farmers were paying as much wages as possible under current conditions and insisted minimum-wage regulation was a hardship for them.

He said farmers were forced to purchase goods in the United States at high prices and that the prices received for agricultural products had failed proportionately.

Slums resulted, Mr. Gonzales said, from the migration of coffee and tobacco plantation labor to the cities, attracted by Work Projects Administration wages.

At an earlier hearing yesterday, Edward Bash, local head of the Food Distribution Administration, said the agency had made "many mistakes," but asserted it had succeeded in obtaining adequate food supplies to forestall shortages and is distributing them throughout the island.

The island now has a built-up food reserve to carry it for three months without the arrival of a single ship, he declared, with enough rice to last until October. Food imports from the United States now are virtually normal, he added.

There were 43,451 short tons received in May, 39,793 in April, 48,700 in March, and 25,129 in February, compared to the island average of 30,000 tons of essentials before the emergency.

Mr. Bash said the emergency land-sea route also was being used to bring foodstuffs from Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard

Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter Nine

"I reckon you'll be powerful pleased to meet this-here hombre, Judge," said Slewfoot. "Ever seen him before?"

"Two-Mile Peters!" Harper Holmes exclaimed.

The outlaw snarled.

Slewfoot grinned. "He feels a mite foolish, bein' tricked so easy. He reckoned he had us up a stump, drivin' his horses off by whistlin'. But he'd stole ten more an' left 'em down the gulch a ways, an' we come on 'em not more'n a quarter of a mile off. That's how we was able to get here in time."

"What about the thievin'? Did he do it?" Easy Davis asked.

"Shore did," said Slewfoot. "It was plumb luck for him that everything pointed to Jimmie July."

"Judge, you know what he was up to this mornin'?" Sam broke in. "Makin' a haul in the decoy mine we fixed up, an' plannin' to hit the trail while we was all in here tryin' the old Chinyman!"

A growl of anger rose from the assembled miners. The bandit moved uneasily.

"I reckon the women folks had better leave," the judge remarked quietly. "We'll hold up the proceedin's for a minute to give 'em time. Good day, ladies."

Nannie Schmouse and Lou Posey, with their flock, were helped down from the grandstand of hay bales. Ellen Jerusha was about to be jumped from her perch when she caught a glimpse of the bent figure of the Chinese, forgotten now in the crowd.

"Judge, you'll free Jimmie, won't you?" she asked. "He isn't guilty."

Curley slapped his knee. "That's right! Gentlemen, wait a minute! We've got to reverse the verdict of the jury!"

"She's reversed, in favor o' this-here sneakin' coyote!" shouted the foreman.

"Then the—er—the prisoner at the bar ain't a prisoner. Good luck, Jimmie July!"

Jimmie's almond eyes flickered in the Judge's direction. "Joy gin!" he chanted, and hurried away unnoticed from the crowd.

Another chapter of lawlessness was closed forever in the history of Helena. But where Jimmie July had found his gold was still his own secret.

Argument on Prospecting

Night came down peacefully over the town; up Dry Gulch an owl began to hoot. The Posey family heard it, seated as they were in the dooryard with Slewfoot and Hi, enjoying the cool of the evening. After a bit, Nannie Schmouse and Turk strolled up from the Evergreen. Already the events of last night, even the trial this morning, seemed very far away.

"I reckon you'd go prospectin' if you had a mule to hand, eh, Sam?" Slewfoot suggested. He was a long shadow stretched out on the ground.

"I don't hold much with gold mining," said Nannie Schmouse. "Oh, gold mines are mighty fine, after you've found 'em, but I've seen men near starved and still hunting color. No, sir, you can have your gold mines. Give me a good paying, steady business. That's where the money is."

They all entered the argument, taking sides vigorously against Nannie Schmouse, and no one noticed when a quiet figure stole out of the dark and approached the edge of the circle. The discussion rolled on. Then Jerry whispered to her father. He sat up. The others turned to look. The squat figure bowed politely.

"Good evening, Jimmie July," said Ellen Jerusha.

"The old China—Mr. July!" cried Lou Posey. "Won't you set with us a while? You're welcome, I'm sure."

A chorus of welcomes followed this. Jimmie waited silently until they were over. Then he bowed again and sat down at the outer edge of the circle. He was almost within arm's length of Davey and Ann, yet he seemed as far removed as if he sat on a pinnacle high above them.

There was an embarrassed pause. What was the proper way to open a conversation with a man who had been through all that Jimmie had that day? Ellen Jerusha, feeling that he was her responsibility, finally asked.

"How are you this evening, Jimmie?"

"Velly well, please, thank you," the old fellow replied.

Sam roused himself then and began a discussion about "the times." It was an inexhaustible subject.

"I reckon '65 is goin' to turn out all right," he finished. "War's over now, an' we can start thinkin' about rnisin' crops an' mendin' the family fortune."

Year of the Earth Ox

"Yeah of 1865 velly good yeah," said Jimmie July. Lou Posey, who had been telling Nannie how to make starch from potato water, paused. "Ten parts good. Yeah of Earth-Ox in Chinese calendah."

"Do tell!" Nannie exclaimed. "The year of the Earth-Ox! What can that be?"

"Earth good foh men, bling 'em back home," Jimmie replied readily. "Ox got patience, good work. Men work, got patience like ox. Velly good yeah."

"What about 1861?" asked Davey. "That was when the war started. How was the ox feelin' about that time?"

"No ox," said Jimmie. "Yeah of Metal-Monkey. Bad. Monkey all time play tlicks. Bad animal. Play tlicks with guns. Bling wah."

"I don't know as I believe that," Nannie remarked. "Sounds awful heathen to me. Land sakes, you'll be tellin' us next we had to wait for the year of the Earth-Ox before we could have peace!"

"Velly tlue."

"Oh, please tell us about it, Jimmie!" Ellen Jerusha begged, paying no attention to her mother's shocked whisper.

"Me tell. 1862 was yeah of Watah-Cock. Watah lun away, cock say all time 'Big Me.' No peace. 1863, yeah of Wood-Dog, wood no good, dog bark, bite. No peace."

"And '64, what was that?" asked Davey.

"Yeah of Fiah-Boah. Velly bad, Fiah burn up all time what men build, boah have big teeth, teah down so fiah can burn. No peace."

"So peace couldn't come until the year of the Earth-Ox," Ellen Jerusha pondered.

"Wah wait for yeah of Earth-Ox," said the old man. "Me wait, too."

'You near waited too long," muttered Slewfoot.

Jimmie heard him. "Whatsa mattah? Me go to ancestahs in yeah of Earth-Ox, velly good. But me got fiens now, ancestahs will wait, please, foh old Jimmie." He paused, trying to straighten out his thoughts. His audience waited, too, knowing that something important was coming.

"In yeah of Watah-Cock, me find gold, much gold. Evleebody else at Bannack, me come heah. Find gold. Me no tell. Helena glows up, me make laundlee business."

Sam couldn't keep silent any longer. "You mean you worked down here over your washtubs, an' let us run you out of town, when all the time you had a gold mine off up in the hills?"

Slewfoot kicked him gently. "He had a reason. Let him tell it."

"Me Chinese. White man own gold mine, no Chinese."

"See?" muttered Slewfoot. "He couldn't claim the mine. The Chinymen are prohibited by law from ownin' gold mines."

"So me wait," Jimmie droned on. "Me got no fiens, all time lone boy. Me keep seclet till year of Earth-Ox. Now me get fiens, good yeah. Me tell fiens, show gold mine."

"By Jinks, I reckon I see through this!" Slewfoot exclaimed. "Now stop me if I'm wrong, Jimmie. But aint you tryin' to say that all them years you knew about the mine, there wasn't a white man around that you cared enough about to let him have it? Now we're your friends, an' you're goin' to turn it over to us to work?"

Jimmie Shares a Secret

Jimmie turned his head to look at one and then another, on their knees beside him; but Ellen Jerusha knew his eyes rested on her as he answered, "Velly good. Bad yeah bling bad fiens. Good yeah bling good fiens. You save worthless life of miserable old man. Now me show you gold."

The company all began to talk at once, but Slewfoot's voice was loudest. "Well, that's great, Jimmie! But you got to use a little sense about it. We'll share up with you. After all, it's your mine. We've seen the gold you took out of it. Nobody ain't goin' to take away what we give you."

"Thank you, please, Mistah Slewfoot," Jimmie replied. "Me like shanty, maybe, up in gulch by mine. Full lice bowl maybe, too. No moah."

"Aw, that ain't enough!" Sam protested, but the old man was not to be shaken. A full rice bowl, a roof over his head, a new suit of clothes for the New Year—what more could he want?

"Well, sir, soon as we can get some mules together, we'll go up there an' take a look," said Sam.

"It should have a name," Hi remarked. "How about the 'Ann Posey'?"

Everyone laughed. Jimmie shook his head. "No, please, thank you. Missie Jelly will name mine."

"Then—I'd like it to be the Lone Boy," Ellen Jerusha replied. "That's what Jimmie used to call himself, but he doesn't any more, and so we can give his name to the mine."

"The Lone Boy," Sam repeated. "Lone Boy Gulch. Say, that's fine, Jerry!"

And Davey shouted, "Three cheers for the Lone Boy!"

"We'll go up there tomorrow an' take a look around," said Sam.

But Jimmie scrambled to his feet. "No, no, please! Must hully, velly much hully! Velly early, maybe sun not up, men go out in hills, hunt foh place Jimmie find gold!"

"We'll go tonight," Slewfoot decided. "That's what! Can you make it in the dark, Jimmie?"

"Me make it, please," the old man assured him.

"Then we'll do it! There'll be a stampede, sure's you're a foot high, when the news leaks out. Is it a good sized gulch, Jimmie?"

"Velly nice. Claim foh Mistah Sam, Mistah Slewfoot, Mistah Hi, Mistah Davey, Mistah Turkey-egg Schmouse."

The smallest shadow, one that had lain quite motionless until now, sprang up, and Turk squeaked joyfully, "Me? Me, too, Jimmie?"

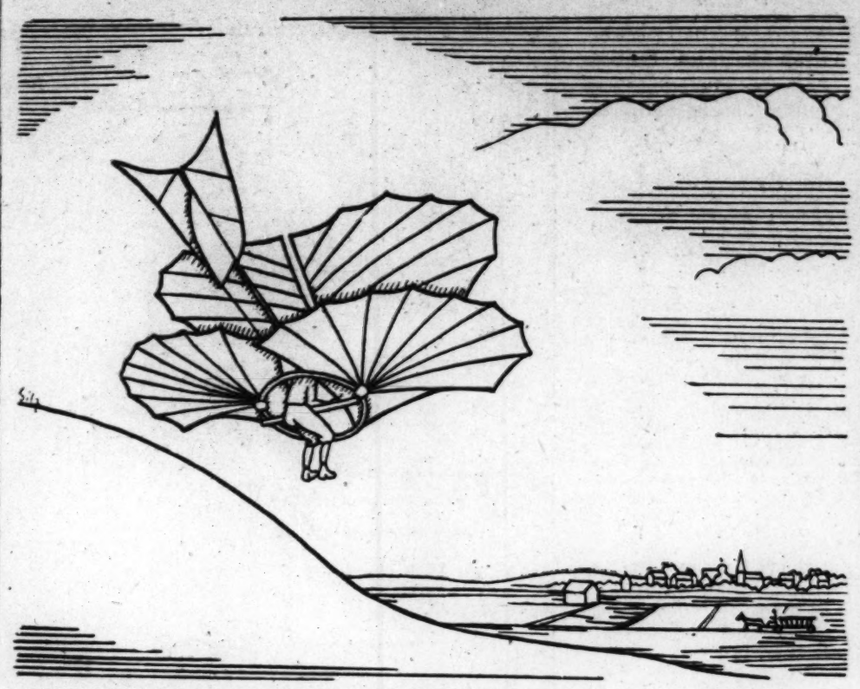
"You, too, thank you."

So for the second time in two nights a quiet party moved into the blackness from the Posey cabin; but instead of going solemnly and with misgivings, there was a cautiously gleeful air about them. Ann and Ellen Jerusha said goodbye with many giggling instructions for Hi and Davey and Turk. Lou and Nannie joked about emptying the feathers out of their best ticks to make sacks to hold the gold. Even Jimmie, mounted on one of Ike's horses, grinned as they started off.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Slewfoot Barnes, leading a bound prisoner into the lumberyard where a jury had just brought a verdict against Jimmie July, confronted an astonished court and audience. Jimmie, an old Chinese, had been accused of taking gold dust from the miners' sluice boxes. Ellen Jerusha Posey and Turk Schmouse had made friends with Jimmie and were sure he was honest; they had persuaded Slewfoot to try to find the real culprit. The boom town of Helena, Montana, that the gold rush of the 1860's had created, was the scene of these stirring events.



Lilienthal ran against the wind from the top of a hill, then the air lifted the wings of his glider

Our Mail Bag

Correspondence with Australian young people is still active through the Mail Bag, despite difficulties of trans-Pacific travel. You probably noticed some invitations to exchange letters with girls in Australia, published not long ago. And here are some paragraphs from a letter written by Gwen S., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which has started on its way to Betty T., of Evansdale, South Australia:

"This is an opportunity that I have been waiting for, to write to someone overseas.

"My folks and I like to travel. Some of the places that we've visited are Florida, Nebraska, California, Missouri and Colorado. These are a few of the states here in America. We've lived in those states, and the ones I liked the best were California and Colorado.

"We lived in Santa Monica, which was on the coast. We're all lovers of mountains, and so we did quite a bit of mountain driving. Also we took a camera along and took scenic pictures of well-known peaks and scenes. I was only four years old then—I'm 13 now. But those memories have been with me all these years.

"When we lived in Santa Monica, California, on Sundays Daddy would take us all riding along the ocean road. Then afterwards, he'd surprise us and turn at some little winding road and wind on up into a canyon. Oh, was that fun! One of the special canyons that we drove around in was Topanga Canyon. It was awfully pretty. And at some unexpected turn there would be a little cabin tucked away from sight almost, by the trees and bushes.

"You may be wondering why I haven't mentioned Oklahoma yet. Well, you see we haven't lived here very long."

Wanda B. (15), of Los Angeles, California, would like especially to correspond with girls in the eastern United States. "I've often seen the Mail Bag, but it never occurred to me to write before," she says. "I should like to write to a girl in the east who is interested in music, as I play the harp for entertainment. I also like to go to see motion pictures."

And here is an opportunity for girls who are studying Spanish. Raquel P. (10), of Kew Gardens, New York, would like especially to write to girls in Mexico, Holland, Africa and Spain. "I am in the sixth grade," she says. "I speak Spanish and dance to Spanish music. I also play the piano and like it very much."

To Start a Correspondence

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor.

Soaring to Discovery

Airplanes and How They Fly—2

By Marshall McClintock

Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc. Illustrated by Arthur Sily

A Frenchman named de Rozier was the first man to go up in the air. He was the passenger in a Montgolfier balloon, but the balloon was attached to a rope that prevented its going up too far. De Rozier decided to go up in a free balloon, and a friend, the Marquis d'Arlandes, accompanied him. Beneath the balloon opening hung a big iron pot in which a fire of burning straw kept feeding more hot air into the balloon. The Marquis d'Arlandes had the job of tending the fire, so was called the chauffeur—in French, the one who makes heat.

De Rozier and his chauffeur rose 3,000 feet into the air and stayed up more than half an hour. They came to earth about two miles away. The world cheered the first men to fly in the air!

But there was something wrong with ballooning. Balloons went wherever the winds took them, and the fliers had no way of controlling them. Oars and rudders on the balloon baskets did not work. It was many years before men thought of making balloons rigid and strong, equipped with motors and adequate steering devices.

An Englishman named Sir George Cayley was one of the few men who had not forgotten about airplanes in the craze over ballooning. He worked with small models. Cayley's most important contribution—just as with Leonardo da Vinci—was an idea, rather than his models. He suggested that the chief purpose of a bird's wings to sustain it in the air was not the flapping, but an air resistance that created lift as they moved forward through the air.

It was useless, Cayley insisted, to try to make machines with flapping wings. Some other power must drive the airplane forward, and wings should be used for support. Here was the first vague landmark pointing toward success in man's effort to fly.

Two men in England followed the signpost set up by George Cayley, the "father of British aviation."

Prove It Yourself

William S. Henson was an English engineer and his partner was John Stringfellow. They agreed with Cayley that man's imitations of birds had proved a blind alley on the road to human flight.

Most people could not understand how a fixed wing that did not flap could make a heavy machine go up into the air and stay there. You can easily make an experiment that will prove Henson was right. Hold a piece of cardboard in front of an electric fan—or any strong wind—so that only the thin edge faces the air current. You will feel almost no force against the cardboard. Now tip it so that the forward edge is slightly raised. You will feel the cardboard trying to lift higher in the air, pushed up by the air blowing against the bottom surface.

Tip the cardboard more and you will feel even more lift, but you will also feel more pull backward, as the wind tries to carry it away. Henson knew that his flying machine's wings should be tilted slightly at the forward edge in order to exert a lifting force without too much backward "drag."

But there was not always a wind, of course, to blow strongly against the plane. It makes no difference, so far as "lift" is concerned, whether air rushes past a stationary plane or the plane rushes through still air. So Henson put a propeller on his plane to thrust it forward.

Propellers were familiar objects in those days. On boats they served to push the water back so that the vessel moved forward. You can see—on electric fans, on boats, on model airplanes—how propellers supply power. Whether they are made of two, three, or more blades, the function is the same. The surface of a blade is tilted, just as an airplane's wings are tilted, so that it scoops up and pushes the air or water in which it whirls. In a heavy object like a fan, the fan stays still and the air moves forward in a current. In a light object like a model airplane, the plane itself moves forward, just as a boat moves through the water.

With his knowledge of fixed wing surfaces and propellers, Henson made a model which looks somewhat like the planes of today. But in a trial it crashed.

Stringfellow, his partner, felt sure that they had been on the road to success. He altered Henson's plans slightly, added some ideas of his own, and built a small model plane. It had a small body for the motor, a single wing on either side, slightly tilted and tapering toward the tips like the wings of most aircraft today.

The Machine Flew

The motor itself was a tiny steam engine which Stringfellow built, and it turned the propellers with enough speed to give a real push to the craft. This model flying machine took off from the ground and flew into the air. The first heavier-than-air flying machine with its own motor had actually flown! This was in 1848, just fifty-five years before the first man would fly in a machine.

Several important discoveries had been proven. Fixed wings slightly tilted. A propeller driven by a light motor. Fins for stability in flight. These three essentials gave experimenters something to work on.

An American scientist named Montgomery first discovered why curved wings were efficient. In 1883 he explained his ideas, but little attention was paid to them. He pointed out that the best wing had a blunt curve at the front edge that struck the wind in flight. This front edge split the air, forcing one current above the wing and one below it. The lower current struck against the tilted wing surface and exerted an upward push, as men had long known. The upper current of air, deflected by the wing curve, pulled up with it the air on the upper surface, causing a partial vacuum on the top of the wing. Therefore pressure above the wing was less than normal and pressure below the wing greater than normal, so the wing was lifted upward by both forces. In later tests, men learned that the lowered pressure on top caused more than two-thirds of the lift, and pressure on the lower surface less than one-third of the lift. Then wings were made thicker, with short flat under-surfaces and curved upper-surfaces, as on all planes today.

TURBULENCE AND DRAG

Although few men read Montgomery's conclusions, some learned the same things by experiment. One of the first was Otto Lilienthal, a German, who studied flying through gliding in motorless machines.

He noticed that birds always took off from the land into the air by running and flying against the wind. He realized that the important fact in the lifting power of a wing was the rate at which it moved through the air. If the air was traveling in a wind at 10 miles an hour and a bird ran against the wind at five miles an hour, then the air was passing over his wings at 15 miles an hour. Greater lift would be felt at greater speeds.

Lilienthal, when he took off in his gliders, ran against the wind, and from the top of a hill. His little craft had curved wings which increased their lift even more. They were made of a light wood framework covered with cloth. He guided his glider by throwing his body from one side to the other. When a sudden gust of wind struck one side of his glider and started to tip it over, Lilienthal had to move quickly to counterbalance the effect of the gust.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Medal Winners

"Adam of the Road," a beautiful tale of thirteenth century England, by Elizabeth Janet Gray, has won the Newbery Medal for "the most distinguished contribution" to American literature for young people in 1942.

"The Little House," a charming picture story book, by Virginia Lee Burton has won the Caldecott Medal for the most distinguished American picture book for children published last year.

In reviewing "Adam of the Road," on the page For Children, on June 29, 1942, Mrs. Florence Bethune Sloan said that this was "a beautiful book for story, illustrations, and format, and will appeal to all ages. . . . This is a book that will live, because of its beauty and worth." In her review of "The Little House," on the page For Children, on Nov. 16, 1942, she said it was "one of the loveliest, most appealing books we know of for the picture book age and those beginning to read on their own. . . ."

Both awards are conferred annually by the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, of the American Library Association. They are donated annually by Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, publisher of Publishers' Weekly.

West Coast Center Aims To Eliminate Isolationism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The recent establishment in a downtown office here of the Center for International Understanding is helping to co-ordinate several Southern California activities aimed at routing isolationism and securing America's postwar participation in some kind of world peace organization. The new Center is made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Like similar centers established with the same help in key cities throughout the country, this new office brings together a number of widely recognized peace endeavors. In the local instance, the participants include not only the Carnegie Endowment, but the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Southern California Region; the League of Nations Association, Southern California Branch; the World Citizenship Council of Southern California; and the Foreign Policy Council.

Purposes Outlined

At an inaugural luncheon for the Center for International Understanding, Dr. E. Guy Talbott, Director of the San Francisco International Center, described its three purposes. The first is to co-ordinate the activities of the participating groups and other co-operating organizations. The second is to carry on a program of public education in internationalism. The third is to encourage appropriate action.

Dr. Talbott reminded the large luncheon gathering at the University Club here that "33 Americans control world destiny," referring of course to the one-third plus one of the United States Senate membership that holds a veto power on treaty making.

Practically coincident with the luncheon came the announcement that the Lawyers' Club of Los Angeles, as the second largest group of its kind in the Far West, had given its indorsement to the Ball Resolution which outlines in broad terms a program of American commitment to postwar world collaboration. This action represents an important and interesting cross-section of local opinion.

Four-Way Policy

Malcolm W. Davies, former Director of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and now its Associate Director, and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson of the World Alliance for Friendship were other speakers at the luncheon instituting the work of the Center for International Understanding here. Mr. Davies asked for an American foreign policy that faces four ways at once: toward Canada, toward Europe, toward the Far East, and toward Latin America. Dr. Atkinson particularly stressed the work facing the United Nations in getting the conquered countries of Europe to resist the contagion of personal revenge after the war, as he called it, for seeking the greater good of all.

The Center for International Understanding is issuing a series of bulletins "designed to inform the people of Southern California of developments in the realm of international relations with particular reference to postwar peace and reconstruction." The bulletins are edited by J. Eugene Harley and Mary J. Workman.

House Passes $1 Billion Supply Bill; $500 Thousand Cut From NLRB Fund

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—After cutting $500,000 from the funds for salaries of the National Labor Relations Board and its employees, the House passed and sent to the Senate today a $1,086,059,499 supply bill for the Labor Department, the Federal Security Agency, and the War Manpower Commission for the next fiscal year.

It also wrote into the bill a ban against the NLRB's handling any case arising over a bargaining agreement between management and labor which has been in existence three months or longer unless a complaint has been filed.

Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania said the effect of this would be to discourage activities by the Board which some people feared would "tend to encourage rather than to discourage strikes."

"The Board's purpose under the Wagner Act," Mr. Ditter said, "was to encourage peace in labor relations."

One case covered by the amendment is the issue involved in the Kaiser Shipyard complaint case now before the Board. In that case, the Congress of Industrial Organizations brought a complaint against the Kaiser yard charging that its closed shop agreement with the American Federation of Labor was entered into illegally when only a small fraction of the Kaiser yard's employees had been hired.

The cut in the NLRB's fund from $1,815,000 to $1,315,000 was sponsored by Representative John Taber (R) of New York.

Representative Butler B. Hare (D) of South Carolina, in charge of the bill, said that the Appropriations Committee already had reduced the Board's salary funds by $500,000 before it reached the floor, on top of a $200,000 slash last year. He contended the new reduction would "interfere materially with the efficiency" of the Board.

Sweetser Cites Benefits of Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Despite a prevalent feeling that the world is made up of regions each with highly complicated problems, the nations already are organizing on a world-wide basis as shown in the United Nations, according to Dr. Arthur Sweetser, formerly Director of the League of Nations in Geneva. Dr. Sweetser spoke at a discussion of "regionalism and internationalism in postwar world organization" June 15 under auspices of the National Peace Conference.

Other speakers advocated flexibility and freedom for the regional organization within a general framework of a universal organization which will insure the peace.

"In the United Nations you have something like a great spotlight which can turn itself to wherever there is a conflict and can bring together the states concerned," Dr. Sweetser declared. "The United Nations is a group of nations and peoples bound together for the simple purpose of preparing peace in the world."

Referring to the trend toward combined action, Dr. Sweetser held that the recent food conference in Hot Springs, Va., which brought more than 40 nations together, was "as universal as it is possible to be in war."

It would be unwise to start with regionalism, said Dr. C. J. Hambro, President of the League of Nations Assembly and of the Norwegian Parliament.

"Every nation has to assume the obligation to be his brother's keeper," he added. "It is only in that way that a real peace can be achieved. We will never gain the peace if we think the issues are military and not moral and spiritual. The war has been fought for certain ideals—not for a strip of land. As long as this nation can bear in mind that these are the issues, the peace is safe. If we forget it, the peace will be lost."

Governor's Wife Loses 'C' Gasoline Ration Book

BALTIMORE, Mr., June 17 (AP)—A special Baltimore Ration Board panel has revoked the "C" gasoline ration book for a State-owned car in which Mrs. Herbert R. O'Conor, wife of Maryland's Governor, took a trip to South Carolina, and also suspended Mrs. O'Conor's personal gasoline ration for three months.

The hearing was called after Mrs. O'Conor had informed the State Office of Price Administration of her trip and had asked for a ruling as to whether she had misused gasoline rations.

The hearing panel decided that Mrs. O'Conor's plea of making the trip to Charleston, S. C., late in March for reasons of her health, could not be considered as part of the "household duties required of the mistress of Government House."

The "C" ration book for Mrs. O'Conor's personal vehicle, which the panel found had been issued "erroneously," was also revoked.

Voluntary Code Covers Magazines for Export

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Director Byron Price of the Office of Censorship announced June 15 that after July 1 it no longer will be necessary to obtain licenses from his office for the export of magazines containing technical, scientific or professional data.

After that date all publications available to the general public in this country may be exported without licenses if they contain nothing in violation of the voluntary censorship code.

Heretofore such magazines have been examined by the Board of Economic Warfare and have received a censorship license after approval by the board.

Newspaper and magazine publishers had shown themselves "diligent in keeping from their pages information restricted by the code," said Mr. Price, adding: "Since this is so, I believe that no good purpose can be served in establishing special restrictions on the export of American publications. On the contrary, our newspapers and magazines can be important factors in establishing a better understanding of the United States in the rest of the world."

Simultaneously the War Production Board revoked orders governing the use of binding wire and the number of stitches and staples permitted in binding printed and blank paper. The limitations, WPB said, were found "impracticable and inoperative."

Tunisian Girl Wins War Cross for Bravery

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 17—A young Tunisian girl has been awarded the War Cross for bravery in aiding the Allies during the Axis occupation of Tunisia, the British Radio said June 15.

"She had helped Allied noncommissioned officers who had escaped from various prisoners' camps, the broadcast related. "She even found work for them in civilian life. At the end of the ceremony, a detachment of Moroccan troops marched before the girl, who wore her War Cross."

Air Medal to Stratemeyer

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Chief of Staff of the Army Air Forces, was awarded the Air Medal June 12 by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commander of the Air Forces. The award was made for a "secret mission which carried him by air into most of the active theaters of operation" during the period from April 8 to June 5.

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Maple City, Michigan

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 877,010
1943 vol. to date 162,307,148
1942 vol. to date 48,699,412

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Wednesday 50.5 Prev. day 50.4
Month ago 50.9 Year ago 36.1
1943 high 52.2 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Sti (3)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.15g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	3	32	31⅝	32	+ ½
Addressograph (1)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Air Reduction (1a)	4	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	40	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Allegany Corp	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Allegany pf xw	12	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
Allegh pf $30xw	14	20	19¼	19½	+ ½
Allegh Lud $ .70g	12	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ⅜a	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Allied Ch&Dye (4)	1	157	157	157	+ ½
Allied Mills (1½g)	17	23⅛	22½	23	+ ½
Allied Strs (.45g)	14	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg ½xw	42	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem (½g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	4	81½	81½	81½	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	29	28¾	29	+ ½
Am Airlines 1¼a	2	67	67	67	— ¾
Am Bosch (¼ae)	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	9	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Am Can (3)	4	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	180	179¼	177½	177½	—1¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	17	41¾	41	41¾	
Am Chicle (4a)	40	108	107¾	107¼	—2¼
Am Colortype .30g	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
Am Cryst Sug (½g)	8	16¾	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Am Distill	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	6	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	15	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65k	2	78½	78½	78¾	+1¼
Am&FP $7 1.92a	3	87¾	87	87	— ¾
Am & F P 2pf	38	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Am-Haw $5 1½g	1	34	34	34	+ ¾
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	66⅝	66⅛	66½	
Am Ice pf (½xe)	3	52	51½	52	+ ½
Am Internat ¼ao	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Invest III .30g	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Am Locomotive	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½k	3	104⅜	104¼	104½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Am News 1.80	30	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	11	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	9	31⅞	31¼	31¼	
Am P & L $5 pf	9	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	104	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	15	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	170	64½	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
Am Sef Raz ½gg	6	13⅜	13	13	— ½
Am Ship Bld 2g	20	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	4	41¼	41	41	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	70	151	150	151	+1
AmSnuff(of1.80g)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	10	26¼	25⅞	26	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	153¼	153	153	
Am Tob B (3a)	7	60	59¼	60	
Am Tob pf (6)	20	143¼	143	143¼	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½gg	70	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	13	43½	43	43⅜	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	
Am Wat Wks	26	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Am W W 1pf (6)	3	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	+4⅛
Am Woolen	1	7½	7½	7½	
Am Wool pf (4k)	4	70	69¾	70	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Anaconda 1g	34	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼ag	150	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Anchor H Gl .30g	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Andes Cop (½gg)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	5	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Arm III	31	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	2	60	59¾	60	+ ½
Armstrong Cx ½gg	6	39	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Asso Dry Gds ½ag	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
Asso DG 1pf 6	90	90	88¾	88¾	—1¼
Asso DG 2pf 7	20	87	87	87	+1
Atch T & S F 3g	21	54¾	54	54½	+ ½
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ¾
Atl Cst Line 1¼g	9	34	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Au Refining .30g	71	26	25¼	25½	— ½
Au Refin pf 4	30	112½	112	112	— ½
Atlas Corp ½ag	38	12½	11⅞	12	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow 1½g	140	61¾	60½	60½	—1¼
Austin Nichols	5	4⅜	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	200	55	54	54	+2
Aviation Corp .10g	56	5	4⅞	5	
Bald Loco (3½g)	28	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	12	8¼	8	8⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	8	12¼	12	12	
Bangor & Ar	3	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Bangor&A pf 5k	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
Barber Asph	71	21½	20½	21¼	+1⅛
Barker pf 2¾	10	42	42	42	
Barnsdall Oil .60	29	17⅞	17¾	17½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	7	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ¼
Beat Crm pf 5	50	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
Bell Aire (1g)	6	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½g	4	37	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Ben I Ln pr pf 2½	1	55½	55½	55½	— ½
Best Foods (.60)	34	15½	15¼	15¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅞
Beth Steel (3g)	16	63	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118½	118½	118½	
Black & Dck 1.60	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	121	11¼	10½	11	+ ½
Bloomingd ⅜g	50	16	16	16	
Boeing Airp 1g	6	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	52¾	52½	52¾	— ¼
Bond Strs 1.60	4	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	8	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	34	33¾	34	
Boston & Maine	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Bower Roll B 1g	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br ⅛g	10	41	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅜
Bristol-Myers .90g	5	43¼	43	43	— ¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (¼ag)	6	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	70	112⅛	112¼	112⅛	
Budd Mfg	14	8¼	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
Budd Mfg pf	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1¼
Budd Wheel ¼ag	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼
Bullard Co (1g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
Burling Mills .70g	7	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
Burr Add M .60	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Bush Term .20g	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Butler Bros .30g	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	30	76½	76	76½	
Calif Pack 1½	44	27¾	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅜
Calif P pf 2½	10	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet & H .45g	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Canad Pacific	30	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Carpenter Sti 1½g	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Caro C & O (5)	10	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	120	120	120	— ½
Case (JI) pf 7	20	110	110	110	— ¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	10	48¼	47¾	48	+ ¼
Celanese Co (1g)	10	39	38¾	38⅞	
Celanese pr pf 7	50	124¼	124	124¼	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ⅛g	2	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	10	90¼	90¼	90½	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	5	22¾	22¾	22½	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	2	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
Cent RR N J	15	16⅜	15¾	16	+ ½
Cent Vio Sug 2½a	4	22	21½	22	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Cer-teed 6 pf	120	54½	53½	54½	+ ⅜
Chain Belt (½gg)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F ¼ag	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	43	42⅞	42⅞	+ ¼
Chi & E III	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
Chi&E III A 1.59g	4	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1?5k	12	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ⅛e	1	12	12	12	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Chi R Is & Pac	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	3	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
Chickasha C Oil 1	5	17	17	17	+ ¼
Childs Co	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	14	79	78½	79	+1
City Ice & F 1.20	7	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
City Stores	30	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
Clev Graph Br (1g)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	10	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody 1g	6	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	1	110½	110½	110½	
Coca-Cola A (3)	60	64¼	64	64	— ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ⅛	4	21⅛	20¾	20¾	
Colg-P-P pf4¼k	10	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅜
Col & South	90	11¾	11½	11½	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf	40	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Col G & El	41	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¾
Col G&E 5 pf 5	10	63	63	63	+1
Colum Pict ⅛g	7	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	5	40¾	40	40½	+ ⅛
Coml Cred pf 4¼	1	106	106	106	+1⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	10	41¾	41	41¾	
Coml Solvents .30g	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	61	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Com & So pf 5k	43	63⅞	62½	62½	+ ¼
Comwlth Ed .70g	8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½ag	1	10½	10½	10½	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Congol-Nairo (1)	6	23½	23	23½	
Consol Cigar 1½a	3	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
Consol Cig pf 7	410	8½	108½	108½	
Con Cig pr pf6½	70	105¼	105	105	— ½
Cons Copper	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	28	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Cons Edison pf 5	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
Con Vulter (1g)	18	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vulter pf 1¼	2	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Consol's Coal	2	14	14	14	
Cons R R Cuba pf	1	11¼	11¼	1 1/4	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	20	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
Cons Pr pf 4½	250	98⅞	98¼	98⅞	+ ⅛
Container Cp ½ag	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½gg	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can (½gg)	4	35¾	35½	35½	+ ¼
Cont. Dia Fib .45g	7	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ¾
Cont. Ins 1.60a	5	47½	47⅜	47½	+ ½
Cont Motors .30g	19	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	34¼	33¾	34¼	
Cont Steel (½gg)	8	26¾	25½	26¾	+ 1⅜
Copperweld Sti .80	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Cor'weld pf 2½	210	49⅞	49½	49½	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	1	44½	44½	44½	
Corn Products 2.60	23	57¼	56⅝	56¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	24	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	20	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ½
Crosley Cp (½xe)	3	21	21	21	
Crown Ck & S ½ga	8	29½	29	29½	+ ½
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	44	44	44	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	70	94	93¾	94	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 2e	5	34¾	33¾	34½	+ ¾
Cuban-Am Sug 4ae	11	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	2	103	103	103	+1½
Cudahy Pack	4	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	21	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½k	5	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	49	8½	8¼	8⅜	
Curtis-Wr A (1g)	1	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
Cutler-Hammer ½gg	6	21¾	21½	21¾	
Davison Chem (1g)	5	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	25	39½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	4	34	34	34	
Del & Hudson	1	15¼	14⅜	15	+ ½
Del Lack & West	8	87⅛	83¾	83¾	
Detroit Edison .60g	19	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	2	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
Diam Match 1½	1	31	31	31	— ¾
Diam Match pf 1½	1	38	38	38	— ½
Dist Corp-S h2.22	8	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅝
Dixie Cup ¼ag	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	20	42½	42½	42½	
Doehler Die C ⅜g	5	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	24	21½	20½	21	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	2	87¼	67	67¼	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	147½	147½	147½	
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	32	31½	31½	— ⅜
Duntnill Int	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	3	154	153	153	
Eastern Air L	5	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7½	7⅜	7½	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164½	164½	164½	— ½
East. Kod pf 6	40	183	183	183	—1
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Edison Br Strs .80	1	17	17	17	
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1g	4	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Elec Beat (½gg)	10	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
El Power & Light	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	3	62	61¼	62	
El Storage Bat 2	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	20	77	77	77	— ¾
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	11	11	
Erie RR (½gg)	6	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (½gg)	27	13½	13¼	13¼	
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Eureka V Cl ½ag	7	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	18	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	2½	2½	2½	
Fairbanks Morse 1	3	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	4	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	50	92½	92	92½	+ ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Firestone T 1½ag	16	38⅜	37⅞	38	
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	110	110	110	+ ½
Flintkote (½ag)	5	20¾	19⅞	20½	+ ⅛
Flintkotepf(4½)	1	110	110	110	+ ½
Follansbee Steel	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Foster Wheeler	2	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	8	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	14	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
Fruehauf pf 5	50	107	107	107	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	4	4	4	
Gair (Robt) ¼ae	10	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	820	29	25¾	29	+3½
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	2	13¾	12⅞	13¾	
Gaylord C pf 2¾	150	51¾	51	51	
Gen Am Inv .40a	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	3	47½	47½	47½	
Gen Baking .30g	13	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	16	15½	16	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf3½k	40	90½	90¼	90¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Elec (1.40)	37	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80a	13	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	10	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	90	103	102	102	+2
Gen Mills 5pf 5	10	131	131	131	
Gen Motors (1g)	32	54¼	53⅞	54	
Gen Motors pf 5	3	130¼	130¼	130¼	
Gen.O Adv	15	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
Gen O Adv A 3e	4	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq (½gg)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Pub Service	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ½gg	4	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¾
Gen Real & Util	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	49	49	49	+1½
Gen Refract .60g	9	21¾	21	21	— ½
Gen Sti C pf 3k	80	79½	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
Gen Tel & Elec	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Gen Tire & Rub ½ag	8	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
Gillette S Raz ¼ag	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	9	11½	11¼	11¼	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	3	80	80	80	— ⅜
Glidden Co (.60g)	6	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
Glidden cv pf 2½	2	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich B F ½ag	17	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	14	98¼	97¾	98	
Goodyear T & R 1g	13	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Goodyear pf (5)	1	101	101	101	
Gotham Hos (¼ae)	14	8¾	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Granite C S .17½g	3	12	12	12	
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	1	16½	16½	16½	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½ag	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Gt W Sug pf 7	40	149	149	149	
Green (HL) (2a)	3	45	44¾	45	
Greyhound Co (1)	99	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12⅝	12½	12½	
Gunntan Sugar	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	5	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
Hack Water (1½)	1	26	26	26	
Hall (W F) Print	1	17½	17½	17½	
Ham Watch pf 6	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Harb-Walker ½ag	2	17¾	17	17¼	+ ½
Hayes Indust .15g	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	3	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Hazel-Atlas G 5	120	102	101¾	102	+1⅞
Hercules Motor 1	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
Hercules Powder 1e	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Heroules P pf 6	20	132	132	132	+ ½
Hollander (A) ¾ag	4	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	4	16	16	16	— ¼
Homestake Min	14	36⅞	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	56	56	56	+1
Household F pf 5	20	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Houston Oil	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	83	2¾	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	37	10¾	8¼	9	+1¼
Hudson B M&S h2	9	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	6	9¾	9½	9½	
Hupp Motor	11	2¼	2	2⅛	
Illinois Central	7	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	20	42½	42¼	42¼	— ½
Ill Central pf	3	27¾	27½	27½	+ ¼
Indpls P&L .90g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Indust Rayon (2)	1	40	40	40	
Inger-Rand (3g)	1	94	94	94	
Inland Steel (2g)	1	70	70	70	
Inspirat C Cop ½ag	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Insurshs ct (.20)	1	7½	7½	7½	
Interchem pf 6	50	112	112	112	+ ½
Intercon Rub (1e)	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Interlake Iron ⅛ag	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach 6a	1	166	166	166	+1
Int Harvester (2)	9	70½	70¼	70½	
Int Harv pf (7)	160	170½	170	170½	+ ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
Int Min&Ch(½ag)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Int Mining	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	52	32⅛	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper	7	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	5	58	57	57	— ½
Int Ry Cen Am	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
I Ry CApf 1¼ak	40	62	61½	61½	— ½
Int Shoe (1.80

News and Comment About Business and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
40	Acme Wire (½g)	24	23	24
200	Aero Supp B (.10g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Air Investors	3	3	3
100	Airc Access (⅛e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Air-Way ELAp (.20g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
850	Alum Ltd (.80e)	106¾	106	106
850	Alum Co Am (2g)	114¾	114	114
80	Alum CoAm pf (6)	111¼	111¼	111
90	Am Book (½g)	29½	29½	29½
2500	Am Capital B	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Cap pf (.50k)	27	27	27
10	Am CP&LA (⅛g)	36¼	36¼	36¼
50	AmCP&LA new (.34g)	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1600	Am Ct P&LB	2¼	2	2¼
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	44⅞	44	44⅞
1800	AmAFgn P war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Am For&Hor (⅛g)	16⅞	16½	16½
1300	AmGas&El (1.60)	25⅞	25½	25½
100	A mGen (.15g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	16	16	16
400	Am Marcasibo	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Am Republics	10	10	10
4400	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	98	98	98
2900	Am Writ Pap	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	Apex Elec Mfg	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
20	Appal El Pow pf 105	105	105	105
500	Ark Nat Gas	4⅜	4½	4⅜
2900	Ark Nat Gas A	5	5	5
100	Asso Laund	⅜	⅜	⅜
2900	Am Writ Pap	5	4⅞	4⅞
1500	Atlantic C Fish (½g)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
100	Atl Rayon (⅛g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	7	7	7
200	Atlas Plz (.60g)	23	22⅝	23
100	Automat Prod (½g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
250	Axton-Fish A	82	81	82
100	Ayrshirt P Coll	8	8	8
600	Babcock&Wil (¼g)	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
250	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38	37⅝	37⅝
600	Baldwin Loco war	6	6	6
800	Barium Stk Stl	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	Basic Refract (.20g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Beech Aire (1e)	13⅜	13½	13½
10	Bell Tel Can (h8	131	131	131
500	Berk&Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
150	Bisauners (.40g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Blue (EW) (2)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Blumenthal (8)	13½	13	13½
50	Bohack(HC) 1pf(2k)	72	72	72
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1000	Braz TrL&P (h.4g)	23⅜	23	23⅜
100	Breeze Corp (.80g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Brewst Aero	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Bridgpt Mach	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
10	Brigg Mach pf	87	87	87
100	Brill A	6½	6½	6½
100	Brill B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	Brill pf	68	67½	68
850	Brillo Mfg A (2)	30⅝	30½	30⅝
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
700	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9¾	9½	9½
1000	Buf N&EP (.50)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
150	Buf N&EP 5 pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
1400	Bunk Hill&E (1)	12¼	12	12
100	Burma Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Burry Biscuit	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Cal El Pow	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Callite Tung (.10g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
700	Can Marconi (.04g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Carnation (1a)	45¼	45¼	45¼
800	Carrier Corp	16½	16¼	16¼
100	Casco Prod (1e)	12	12	12
900	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Cen&Sw Ut	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Cesana Aire (1e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	97½	79¼	79¼
1800	Childs pf	18⅛	16⅜	16⅜
1100	Cities Service	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
350	Cit Svc pf	91¼	90	91
30	Cit Svc P&L $6pf (6)	85	84	85
100	City&Sub Hom (.80)	7½	7½	7½
900	Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Cleve El Illum (1g)	31¾	31½	31¾
1500	Cleve Tract (¾g)	13¼	13	13
800	Club Al Uten	2½	2½	2½
700	Colon Develop	5⅝	5½	5½
1300	Colonial Airl	8¼	8¼	8¼
1700	Colo Fuel & I war	3	3	3
50	Colts P F 9rm (1½g)	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
170	Colum G &E pf (5)	50¼	50	50¼
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60	59½	59½
700	Cons Gas U	4¾	4¾	4¾
240	Cont Gas&E pr pf (7)	94	93¼	93¼
1300	Cont Roll & Stl (¾g)	13½	11½	11½
100	Cooper-eBss (½g)	12½	12⅛	12¼
200	Copper aRng (½g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1100	Corroon & Rey	2	2	2
10	Cor & Rey pf	87½	87½	87½
300	Cosden ePtro	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
80	Cosden ePtro pf	21½	21½	21½
1800	Creole Pet	23¼	23	23
100	Crowley iMiner	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Cuban C ePr	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Crown rug (.05e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2600	Cuban Al S (2½e)	21½	21¼	21½
100	Cuban Tob	2½	2½	2½
80	Dayton uRb (½g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Day Mfrs (¼g)	5	5	5
200	Derby Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Det Gray Ir	1½	1½	1½
100	Duke Power (1½g)	72	72	72
300	Duro-Test (.05e)	2½	2	2
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12½	12½	12½
400	East Gas & F	2½	2½	2½
25	East G&F 6pf (2¼k)	36¼	36¼	36¼
25	East G&F 7prpf (4½)	57½	57½	57½
25	East Mall Iron (1g)	22½	22½	22½
50	East Sta pf A	23	22¾	22¾
50	East Sta pf B	22½	22½	22½
400	Easy Wash MB (1¼e)	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
8400	El Bond & Sh	7¼	6⅞	7
800	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	66¾	65½	65½
300	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	62¼	62	62¼
50	El P&L 2 pf A	28½	28½	28½
700	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Emsco R&Eq (¼g)	10⅞	10¼	10½
800	Equity Corp	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
25	EquityCrp$3pf(1½k)	31¼	31¼	31¼
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
200	Fairchild En&Air	2	2	2
100	Fire An Phil (.12a)	66	66	66
375	Fla P&L$7 pf (7)	98	97	98
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	20	20	20
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Frank CouDis (1e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Froedt G&S (.80)	15	15	15
75	Fuller 4 pf (4)	59½	59½	59½
30	GatineauPowpf(h5)	82	82¼	82¼
100	Gellman Mfg (.40g)	2	2	2
100	Gen Firepfg (1)	14½	14½	14½
10	Gen G&E pf B	104	104	104
100	Gen Share pf (8d)	73	72	72⅜
100	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
80	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	109½	109	109
800	Gilbert (AC) (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17⅛	17	17⅛
3700	GodchcauxSugA (3g)	37	37	37
200	Godchaux Sug B	11½	11¼	11½
25	Gt At&P nv (2¼g)	82½	82½	82½
700	Greenf T&D (1e)	7¾	7½	7½
1700	Gulf Oil (1)	46¾	46¼	46¼
10	Gulf StUt 6pf(6)	113½	113½	113½
3000	Hartford Ray vte	1½	1½	1½
600	Hecla Min (½g)	6⅜	6½	6½
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	26½	26½	26½
400	Holl C Gold (h.85)	8¾	8⅝	8¾
800	Humble Oil (¾g)	73	72½	72¾
1000	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	9¼	8⅞	9¼
600	Il Iowa Pow	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Il IowaPwpf(1¼k)	37	36¾	36¾
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12½	12½	12½
80	Ind Svc 6% pf	27½	26¾	26¾
50	Ins Co N Am (2¼a)	82	82	82
100	Int Hyd-El pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Int Indust	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Int Petrol (h1)	17	17	17
100	Int Prod ¼g	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Int S Rag B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Iron Firem vte(1.20)	18	18	18
8100	Ital Superpow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Jacobs (F L)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Jeannette Gla	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Kingston Prod (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Koppers Co pf (8)	96	96	96
60	Lack RR NJ	37⅛	37	37¼
1600	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
300	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Lamson Corp (.55e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1000	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Line Material (½e)	11¾	11½	11¾
400	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	9	8⅞	9
2300	Long Is Ltg	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Long Is pf B (.30b)	37	36¾	37
900	Loudon Pack St	1¼	1⅛	1¼
300	Louis L & E (.20g)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Lynch Corp (2)	26½	26½	26½
100	Marion St Shov	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	McWill Dredg (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
800	Merritt-C & S	7¼	7¼	7¼
27300	Mesabi Iron	2¼	1⅝	2
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Mid St P B vtc	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Mid West Corp (.20g)	8	8	8
25	Midvale (1g)	28½	28½	28½
75	Minn M&M (1.20)	58¾	58¾	58¾
2500	Molybdenum (¼g)	10¼	10	10
13000	Monogram Pict	4	3¾	3⅞
100	Montr LH&P (h1¼)	22½	22½	22½
1100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2	2	2
100	Mount Prod (⅛)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Mount St T&T (.60g)	14¾	14¾	15¼
300	Nachman-Sprg (1g)	15½	15	15
1700	Nat Bellas Hess	1¾	1⅝	1¾

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Dividend No. 176

A dividend of fifty cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1943.

LIONEL W. UDELL
Treasurer

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
2400	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11½	11⅝
100	Nat Sil Car (4)	48	48	48
100	Nat Tun&Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Nat Un Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
2000	Navarro Oil (.45g) nd	20	19¾	20
225	NEFA 5% pfxd	48¼	48	48¼
20	New Eng T&T (3½g)	101	101	101
200	NHClock	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	NJ Zinc (1½g)	65	65	65
500	N Mex&ArizLd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	NYSteE&Gpf(5.16)	108¾	108⅝	108¾
8700	Niag Hud Pow	3½	3⅜	3⅜
50	Niag Hud 1pf	68½	68½	68½
10000	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag ShMdB (.10g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10⅞	10¾	10¾
100	Noma Elec (1g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Nor Am Lit&Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
80	NorAmR prpf (3)	51½	51½	51½
1200	Nor Sta Pw A	7¾	7	7¼
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	23¾	23¾	23¾
500	Ogden Corp (.4g)	5½	4¼	4½
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	100	100	100
20	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
600	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19	18½	19
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	34¾	34⅝	34¾
3400	Pantepec Oil Ven	6¼	6	6¼
100	Pennroad (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
150	PaWat&Pow (4)	61	60¼	60¼
25	Pepperell (.10)	115	115	115
100	Perfect Circle (1g)	34	33½	34
900	Phillips Pkg (½e)	8¼	8¾	8¾
400	Phoenix Sec	21½	21	21¼
100	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Plough Inc (.60)	14	14	14
900	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1	1	1
1300	Potrero Sugar	9	8⅞	9
125	Pug8dP&L 5 pf(5k)	115½	114¾	115½
400	Pug8dP&L $6 pf	75¼	75	75
100	Pug8dP&T (½g)	12	12	12
40	Quaker Oats (4)	87½	87½	87½
3000	RKO opt war	1¾	1⅞	1¾
50	Raym Conc (1a)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
500	Raytheon Mfg	13	12⅝	13
100	Red Bank Oil	1½	1½	1½
100	Republic Avia (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	13½	13½	13½
100	Richmond Rad (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Royal Type (1½g)	66	66	66
400	Ryan Cons Pet (.10g)	6	6	6
2200	St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Salt Dome Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Samson Unit	2	2	2
75	Schulte (DA) pf	37	36¾	37
1700	Scullin Stl (1g)	11½	11½	11½
1500	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1	1⅛
1000	Selberling Rub (½g)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
1700	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Selected Ind cv	8½	8⅛	8½
200	Shat-Denn	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	89½	89½	89½
40	Singer Mfg (6a)	232	230	230
50	Sioux City G&E pf	104½	104	104
300	Solar Aire (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Southgate (.10g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Soss Mfg (.10g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4000	So Cal Ed pf 1½	40	40	40
100	So Col Pow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Southl Royal (.40)	10	10	10
800	St Oil Ky (1)	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
600	St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	St Pow & L pf (32b)	42	42	42
300	Stand Prod (.40e)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
1100	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	11	11	11
100	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
50	Stroock & Co (1g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
2900	Sunray Oil (.40g)	5¼	5	5⅛
1400	Taggart (.33a)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
00	Technicolor	12¼	12	12¼
10	Texas P & L pf (7)	111½	111½	111½
200	Tilo Roof (.20g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
700	Transwest Oil (¼g)	15¼	15	15
50	Tubize Chat A (3g)	60½	60½	60½
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	5	5	5
200	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
200	Udylite Corp (.20e)	3	3	3
100	Unit Aire (1e)	11½	11¼	11½
200	Unit Cig-Wh Stra	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2000	Unit Corp war	7-32	7-32	7-32
3600	Unit Gas	4¼	3⅞	4
300	Unit Gas pf	121½	121½	121⅜
1500	Unit Gas war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅝	⅝	⅝
4800	Unit Lt & P pf	50	47½	49½
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71¼	71¼	71¼
100	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46½	46½	46½
300	U S & Int Sec	1	1	1
700	U S Foil B	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1000	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Univ Corp vtc	18¾	18¼	18¼
300	Utah-Idaho Sug	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	Utility Equit	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Valspar Corp	11½	11½	11½
800	Venezuel Pet	7½	7½	7½
10	Wagner Bak pf	86½	86½	86½
300	West Air Lines	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Wey-berg S (¾)	9¾	9¾	9¾
30	Wright Harg	3	3	3

Total stock sales today estimated, 240,000; year ago, 59,260.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
16	Am P&L 6s 2016	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	As Elec 4½s 53	70¾	70¾	70¾
3	As G&E 5s 50	21¼	21	21¼
8	As G&E 5s 58	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2	As G&E 4½s 48	22	22	22
16	As G&E 4½s 49	21	20⅝	20⅝
1	Baldw L 6s 50	115	115	115
1	Cen El El 5½s 54	38¾	35¼	35¼
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55	55	55
3	Cin St Ry 1⅛s 55 B	104½	104½	104½
5	Cities Ser 5s 69	94	93½	93½
2	Cities Ser 5s 58	94¼	94¼	94¼
23	Cities Ser 5s 50	95	94¾	94⅞
18	Cit Ss Pow 5½s 52	94¼	94	94
22	Cont G&E 5r 58 A	94¾	94½	94⅝
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103	103	103
9	East G&F 4s 56 A	88½	88¼	88½
16	Elec P&L 5g 2030	97	97	97
1	Fed Water 5½s 54	106	106	06
27	Fla P&L 5s 54	105	104¾	104⅞
22	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98	97¾	98
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Gobel (A) 4½s 51	78	78	78
3	Grand Trunk 4s 50	98½	98½	98½
3	Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	105¼	105	105¼
5	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	107⅞	107⅛	107⅜
1	Ill Pow & L 5⅛s 54B	106½	106½	106½
5	Ind Bel Te 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
4	Int P Sec 7s 57E	29¾	29¾	29¾
8	Int P Sec 7s 57E xs	29	29	29
3	Int P Sec 7s 52F	29	29	29
3	Int P Sec 7s 42F xc	29½	29¼	29¼
10	Int P Sec 6½s 55C xc	29½	29½	29½
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
7	Inters Pow 5s 57	85¼	85	85¼
3	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	40	39	40
9	Jacksony Gas 5s 42 st	63	62¼	63
2	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	109	109	109
5	Nassau&Suf 5s 45	101½	101½	101½
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	101½	101½	101½
19	N Eng G&E 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	68½	68½	68½
6	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	94¼	94	94
13	N Eng Pow 5s 48	92¾	92¼	92¼
1	N Orl PS 6s 49A	104½	104½	104½
6	Nor Cn Ut 5½s48A	82½	82	82
1	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Ogden Gas 5s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	105¾	105¾	105¾
15	Pen Wat & P 3¼s 64	108	108	108
1	Phila El P 5½s 72	114	114	114
2	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Queens Bor G5½s 52	89½	89½	89½
7	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	So Ind Ry 4s 51	67	67	67
9	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	81¼	80¾	81¼
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	81¼	80½	81¼
16	Stand G&E 6s 51	81¼	80¾	81¼
16	Stand G&E 6s 57	81½	80¾	81½
12	Stand G&E 6s 66	81	80½	80½
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	99	99	99
7	Twin CRT 5½s52A	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112¾	112¾	112¾
17	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	101¾	101¼	101¾
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	102	101½	102
1	York Rys 5s 37	92¼	92¼	92¼
9	York Rys 5s 47 st	92¼	92¼	92¼

Foreign Bonds

5	Russian 6½s 1919	7	7	7
20	Russ 5½s 1921	7	6⅞	6⅞

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

June 17

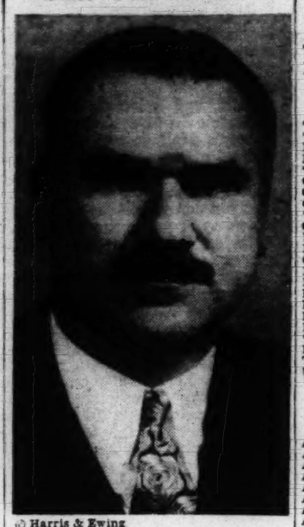
Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird & Son, Inc	12	12	12	11⅞
2.00	Bos Edison	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
..	East Mass St Ry	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛
..	East Mass A	17	16½	16½	16¼
1.00	Employrs Group	32¼	33¼	32¾	31⅞
..	Hath Bak B	1	1	1	85c
1.00c	Hath Bak pf	58	58	58	56
.55d	Lamson	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
.40b	Loew's Boston	16½	16½	16½	16
..	Maine Cent pf	30	30	30	30
.35a	Narr Rac Asso	3½	3½	3½	3½
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	103¼	102	102¼	103¼
.08d	Reece Fold M	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71	71	71	70¾
..	Utah M & T	30c	38c	38c	30c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

American Mutual Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on all policies expiring during the period Sept. 1, 1943, to Sept. 30, 1943, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 38th consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

Sun Oil Officer



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Franklyn Waltman

Appointed director of public relations of the Sun Oil Co. Mr. Waltman had been associated with the Kiplinger Washington Agency before undertaking public relations work in Washington for the Houdry Process Corp. and the Sun Oil Co. in July, 1942.

Todd Yards Doing Big Job On Ship Repair

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—The story of ships and workmanship that defy the worst death-dealing munitions the Nazi submarine pack can send against them was told today by John D. Reilly, President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, at the annual meeting of stockholders.

Since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Reilly said, the Todd shipyards have repaired 5,853 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 22,649,485, in addition to building 167 Liberty ships, destroyers, aircraft carriers, transport and secret naval boats.

Intricate Problems

He said repair work had presented intricate problems, and within the limits of censorship, the company published a pamphlet showing photographs of some of the torpedo-torn hulls which have been towed back into port for repair work and re-commissioning.

Describing one of the photographs depicting a sizeable vessel with a gaping hole amidships along her keel, the book explains the damage thus:

"This torpedoed ship was abandoned by her crew. When she failed to sink, they re-boarded her and brought her to port under her own power, with after decks awash.

"She entered a Todd yard. Surveyors found that one torpedo had ripped through the centerline bulkheads, blasting out the starboard side, exploding upward through three decks. The explosion smashed the forepeak, coffer dams, a forward dry hold and deep tank, and other forward parts.

"Another torpedo entered the lower hull, between bridgehouse and poop, and destroyed five main cargo tanks three on the port side and two on the starboard. It was a miracle she stayed afloat."

In record time 1,500,000 pounds of new materials and fittings were poured back into the smashed hull and badly damaged operational gear, permitting the ship to return to the allied fleets the report said.

Rapid Expansion

Since the war began

'Barna Can Spark Attack'—Simmons

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Al Simmons had the floor, although it was merely the floor of the dugout.

"If this Babe Barna hits the ball for the Red Sox, the whole team will hit better, said the veteran outfielder, who must be rated an authority on hitting because he has been a great one himself for a long time.

"Fellows like Jim Tabor and Bobby Doerr need a leader," Al said. "They need someone to set the pace for them, just as Ted Williams did a year ago. If Barna steps in there and hits at all well, you'll see the rest of the boys take the hint and move right along with him."

Started Rally

This comment, made a short while before the Red Sox went out and stopped the Athletics yesterday, 3-2, behind Yank Terry, is of particular interest at this time because Barna was the man who started the winning rally in the last of the ninth. As leadoff man in the ninth, Babe pulled a ball just inside the first base bag and, turning on that speed of his, which is surprising for a big man, he made second, from which point he tallied a minute later on Skeeter Newsome's single to left.

Barna has good power. In batting practice he drove several balls out of the playing field in the direction of the bull pen at Fenway, and once during the game, with two on, he drove a deep fly to right-center, well-hit considering that it was into the teeth of an East wind. On top of this display of power, which is badly needed by the Red Sox, the former Giant took Terry out of a jam in the fourth inning by running in for a shoestring catch of Tyack's short fly.

Switch Hitter

Being a switch hit'er—swinging left-handed against righthanded pitchers and vice versa—fans and critics are anxious to see what Barna can do when aiming for the high barrier in left. It will take him a while to get accustomed to playing left field, and to look over American League pitching. But the writer has a hunch that Joe Cronin stole something when he took Babe from the Giants for Ken Chase.

All of the cheers yesterday, however, were not for Barna, nor Terry, who earned his third victory of the month. Little Skeeter Newsome, who neither switch bats nor boasts of his power, continued to get his singles and hold the infield together at shortstop. His game-winning single in the ninth was No. 3 for the day, lifting his average to a very good .338. Poor Eddie Lake!

Babe Barna
By a Staff Photographer

Smart Boy

It makes little difference to Roy Partee, either, who is pitching for the other side, or who the other side is. He keeps on getting his hits. As the Red Sox faced today's double-header with the Mackmen, the rookie catcher had a .347 batting average and had hit safely in 16 of the last 17 games in which he has appeared. He simply stands up there and meets the ball, like Al Simmons. As far as Roy is concerned, the left field fence does not exist. To swing for it would ruin his average, thinks the youngster. There is a smart boy.

Ken Chase should have stayed in Boston. He comes back again tomorrow as the New York Giants open a two-game series with the homecoming Braves. There are singles tomorrow and Saturday, Ladies' Day. On Sunday the Phillies come in for a twin bill, then stay around for a single Tuesday, a double-header Wednesday, and another single a week from today. The Red Sox, meanwhile, will be in Washington and Philadelphia, returning to the Hub a week from tomorrow for a series with the New York Yankees.

* * *

Briefs . . . Even though he has not been hitting at his normal pace, Bobby Doerr is having a good year in the field . . . He has made only two errors this year, and through yesterday had gone 27 straight games without a miscue . . . That Doerr vs. Joe Gordon debate has a pronounced Boston tinge this season . . . Barna's batting average early today was .207, including the 111 trips he took to the plate for the Giants . . . He also can steal a base for you once in a while . . . Pete Fox hit .615 in the first three games of the Philadelphia series . . . The Braves dropped their third in a row to the Phillies last night, 2-0 . . . You have to give that Coleman-Kelly mound staff a lot of credit for holding up as well as it has in front of so weak an offense.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Partee	95	14	33	0	9	.347
Newsome	77	5	26	0	3	.338
Fox	177	25	53	1	14	.299
Doerr	197	15	49	2	22	.249
Culberson	65	10	16	1	5	.246
Conroy	13	1	3	0	0	.231
Lake	123	16	28	0	3	.228
Cronin	44	2	10	1	9	.227
Lupien	199	15	45	2	14	.226
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Tabor	161	11	35	3	20	.217
Miles	93	7	20	0	9	.215
Lazor	76	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Nieman	55	7	18	0	6	.327
Holmes	174	20	54	2	7	.310
McCarthy	180	16	53	0	17	.294
Ryan	111	11	28	1	7	.252
Farrell	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Workman	178	16	42	4	22	.236
Kluttz	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Barna	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Joost	166	19	36	2	12	.217
Ross	118	14	25	3	11	.212
Wietelmann	154	10	32	0	12	.208
Masi	63	6	13	1	6	.206
Poland	60	4	8	0	5	.133
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	1	0	0	0	.000

New Franchises To Be Asked At League Meeting

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—Applications for new franchises as well as the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh merger proposal will give representatives of the National Football League plenty to talk about at their special meeting here Saturday and Sunday.

Commissioner Elmer Layden said that Don Ameche, movie and radio star, would formally apply for a franchise for Buffalo, N. Y. Another franchise, to remain inactive until after the war, will be asked for Boston by a group of sportsmen headed by Frank E. Mandel, cousin of Fred Mandel, the Detroit Lions owner and a member of the Illinois State Racing Commission.

Still another franchise possibility came in the request for information by Ted Collins of the radio and also manager for Singer Kate Smith. No city was mentioned, but he was told to have a representative at the meeting. A fourth membership prospect is Baltimore. This bid is being directed by Arthur E. Ehlers, President of the Interstate Baseball League.

President To Appoint Sports Trio

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt was reported by a prominent sports figure today to have decided on appointing a committee of one civilian and one representative each from the Army and Navy to attempt a solution of the war-born problems confronting organized sports.

This source, who asked to remain anonymous, said he had been told that the civilian under consideration was a man more closely identified in the past with political than sports circles.

The function of the trio, he said, would be to provide an official ear for the wartime plaints of the sporting world and to make recommendations to the President on what could be done to keep athletics going for the duration.

Both in and out of Congress there has been agitation for an agency of this sort, with some urging appointment of a sports coordinator or "Czar."

News of the committee-to-be followed organization yesterday of a federally-sponsored group to develop and promote a thoroughgoing program of physical fitness throughout the Nation, with a special view to building up youth to meet draft standards and keeping war workers in top shape.

This committee, composed of 14 members, will rely on State and community organizations and schools and colleges to carry out suggested programs, as it has no directive authority, members said.

Its creator, Paul V. McNutt, who controls Selective Service as War Manpower Commissioner, is in excellent position to deal with sports' biggest wartime trouble—the loss of manpower to the draft, but members said the committee would ask no special draft deferment for athletes.

While the committee's principal work will be directed to promoting participant sports, there was evidence in its membership roll that neither college nor professional sports would be overlooked.

East-West Duel in AAU Meet

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—The team championship in the National A. A. U. track and field meet Sunday doesn't amount to much, what with Gunder Haegg and Greg Rice running one-two in the billing, and perhaps it's just as well for the athletes from everywhere but California.

If the Golden State boys really were combining their forces in an effort to pile up team points, they'd probably get about the same results as they did in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meets a few years back when Stanford and Southern California used to cross the continent to compete with the easterners and return home loaded down with fancy hardware.

As it is, the San Francisco Olympic Club and the New York Athletic Club likely will continue their annual duel for team laurels which the New Yorkers captured last summer after yielding to the San Franciscans three years in a row. They're the only outfits that go after the odd points to pile up scores.

Looking at the entry list on a sectional basis, California appears to have the sprints, the pole vault, the 400-meter run, and a couple of weight events all wrapped up for delivery. The East should take everything from 1,500 meters up—after counting Haegg's not unlikely victory in the 5,000 meters Sunday out of the contest—and the rest of the weight tosses. Bill Cummins of Rice gives the Southwest the favorite's claim on the hurdle races; Billy Brown should retain the hop, step, and jump title for the South, while the broad jump and high jump are wide open.

Right now there's no one in sight to stop Hal Davis, the University of California senior who'll carry the Olympic Club colors in the sprints. He has done 100 yards in 9.5 seconds and 220 in 20.8 this spring. Charley Parker, the Texas schoolboy whiz, and Princeton's Harvey Kelsey aren't available to give him some competition.

Defending Champion Cliff Bourland of Southern California or Grover Klemmer, 1941 winner and meet record holder, should give California the 400, and Klemmer and Don Burnham of Dartmouth and the New York A. C., likely will fight it out in the 800. Other West Coast favorites include Jim Delaney, former Notre Dame star now competing for the Olympic Club, and Earl Audet in the shot put and Boyd Brown and Capt. Martin Biles, who finished one-two last year in the javelin throw.

The East's leading color bearers are Gil Dodds and Burnham in the 1,500 meters, Rice in the 5,000; Lieut. Joe McCluskey in the 10,000, Pvt. George De George in the 3,000-meter steeplechase, Ensign Hugh Cannon, who recently broke the world discus throw record and Henry Dreyer, Irving Folwartshny, and Frank Berst in the hammer and 56-pound weight throws.

Judy Atterbury Wins

Top-seeded Judy Atterbury of Wellesley today won the annual cololge girls' tennis championship by defeating Connie Clifton of Rollins 6—1, 3—6, 7—5 at Longwood Cricket Club. In matches yesterday Miss Atterbury beat Ruth Blanchard of Connecticut 6—4, 6—4, and Miss Clifton, girl champion of Florida, defeated Norma Meister of Oglethorp, 11—0, 6—0.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
New York	28	18	.609	
Washington	27	24	.529	3½
Detroit	23	21	.523	4
Philadelphia	26	24	.520	4
Boston	24	27	.471	6½
Chicago	20	23	.465	6½
Cleveland	21	26	.447	7½
St. Louis	19	25	.432	8

Results June 16
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 0.
Washington 8, New York 3.
One game postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	31	16	.660	
Brooklyn	31	22	.585	3
Cincinnati	25	22	.532	6
Pittsburgh	25	22	.532	6
Philadelphia	24	23	.511	7
Boston	20	24	.455	9½
New York	19	30	.388	13
Chicago	16	32	.333	15½

Results June 16
Philadelphia 2, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 2.
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 1 (11 ins).

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store..... Hub 3100
and Braves Field..... Sta. 9600

Ryder Cup Team May See Action For Red Cross

DETROIT, June 17 (AP)—A match this summer between the U. S. Ryder Cup golf team and a team of challengers was definitely in prospect today despite earlier thoughts that the war might force a half after three annual matches.

The match was set tentatively for Aug. 7-8 at the Plum Hollow Club at a conference last night between Fred J. Corcoran, PGA Tournament Manager, and local officials. The Red Cross, which received $25,000 from last year's match, again would be the beneficiary.

With Craig Wood as captain, the Cup team took a 2-to-1 edge in the series last year, defeating a challenge team under Walter Hagen. Hagen is expected to captain the challenge team again this year.

Four of the Ryder Cuppers—Vic Ghezzi, Ben Hogan, Horton Smith, and Sam Snead—are in the armed services. Since they are stationed in this country, it was suggested that they might be given furloughs to participate.

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(Continued from previous page)

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WRUBEL'S
THE CLOTHES YOU NEED for a Stay-at-Home, Play-at-Home Summer
"DIGGER-DUDS" • SUN-FASHIONS
COTTONS—for every hour of the day

NEW BRITAIN
SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds Watches
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phillips Store
COSMETICS PERFUMES TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats Vegetables Fruits Fine Groceries
524 State Street 6-5112

ELI MOORE
Fashion Headquarters for YOUNG NEW HAVEN
942 Chapel Street

THE ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
Refinishing Cabinet Work
Mattresses Rush Seats
Chair Caning Antique Restoring
234 Whalley Avenue 8-3410

Howards CLEANERS
WEST HAVEN TRUCKING COMPANY
Local and Long Distance Moving in Padded Vans
435 Congress Avenue

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 5-0765

NORWALK
MALLETTE'S
Corsets--Lingerie--Hosiery
Gloves--Handbags--Handkerchiefs
Yarn Department
33 Washington Street, South Norwalk

CONNECTICUT
NORWALK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6371. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Many Useful Gifts for FATHER'S DAY at DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., So. Norwalk

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Balmer & Ferris
Athletic-Goods
Sport Clothing, Riding Equipment, Games, Camp Equipment
COLUMBIA BICYCLES
21 Bank Street Telephone 4-0721

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STEAM LAUNDRY STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Join our
"Kenwood" Blanket Club
Size of blanket 72x84 inches
80% new wool 20% fine rayon
Price $12.98
75c down and $1.00 each week

Prepare for Winter Now!
Buy these warm, durable 75% Wool Blankets
Seven shades from which to select $6.98 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Soap and Water Cottons
To Wear and Wash All Summer from
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Summer Dress Time
Cool, comfortable dresses in cotton rayon crepe and spun rayon. Sparkling white and attractive colors.
DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE
Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0128

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MARYLAND
BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Awnings Window Shades
Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds
STURDIFOLD AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc.
1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

New York

ALBANY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8764 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ESTABLISHED 1877
MARSTON & SEAMAN
20 South Pearl Street
ALBANY, N. Y.

For Weddings and Graduation Flowers
Danker
121 NO. PEARL ST. PHONE 3-4238

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

Assure your supply of coal for next winter on our WARTIME BUDGET CONTRACT
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Fuels and Heating Equipment

"Correct Attire for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
49-51 State Street

AUBURN
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN
IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

Towne Stationery and Luncheonette
11 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 8302, 9402
LUNCHEON SUGGESTIONS
We serve a quick light Breakfast reasonable
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM SERVED EXCLUSIVELY
At Towne's in Baldwin

BINGHAMTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Fuel Oil and Soft Coal
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
343 GRAND AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.
PHONE 72349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
• Grade A Milk
• Grade A Guernsey Milk
• Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
• Cloverdale Ice Cream
Phone Binz 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

V . . . — SPA
32 MAIN STREET
SOUTH SIDE . . . — Spa
1191 VESTAL AVENUE
Home of Liberty Ice Cream
Good Food Popular Prices

NEW YORK
BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

DISCUSS IT HERE
If you are in need of a Mortgage, you will benefit through our help. Arranging a satisfactory terms Mortgage is the basic step toward congenial home ownership. It is a specialty, with our experienced executives. A necessity, from the owner's point of view! Let us discuss, and arrange, that type Mortgage, with and for you.
Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps
BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK

PANTRY SHELF
McLean's new "Pantry Shelf" is packed with taste ticklers . . . crowded with goodies, such as cookies, relishes, candies, olives . . . zesty foods as good as those your grandmother used to make. All unrationed. Look them over—tomorrow?
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Neilsen's
ICE CREAM and FRESH FRUIT SHERBET
93 PONDFIELD ROAD

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

EVERTS-BARTHEN
G. H. BARTHEN, Prop.
DRUGGISTS
Extensive Line of Cosmetics
Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave.
Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—3624

BELLIS PHARMACY
for Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

June 20th Is Father's Day —Select a Gift for Him at
COMSTOCK'S
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Ave. BR. 2-1030
94 Pondfield Rd. BR. 2-1188

HOBLIN'S
for Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

Bronxville Furriers
Fur Storage
New Garments Made to Order
2 Cedar Street BR 2-6061

BUFFALO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
• 3130 Main at Custer
• 40 High, Near Main
• 304 Elmwood, Near Summer
• Parkridge, Corner Kensington
PHONE GArfield 0078

PRINTING
LETTER PRESS PHOTO OFFSET
RELIEF PROCESS
Great Lakes Press
37 Franklin St. LA 7814 Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
READING
Reading Laundered COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

FLOWERS
Weddings--Graduations--Anniversaries
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Bates Circle Apts., 1300 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2510 for Service

CORTLAND

SAVE 10% TO 30%
ON FIRE INSURANCE
State Authorized Guarantee Against Assessment
ULYSSES F. AXTELL
Phone 1049-M 18 James Street
Cortland, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

H. M. VOEHL COMPANY
Insurance
21-35 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Far Rockaway 7-2425

SELMAR FORM STUDIO
SCIENTIFIC CORSETIERE and
GIFT SHOPPE
Antique Novelties, Lamps, Tables
1926 Mott Ave. Far Rockaway — 777 Madison Ave. New York City

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPER SHELL
and the NEW
GOLDEN SHELL
MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

Cleaning Rugs and Carpets
Washing, Shampooing, Dyeing, Repairing
Demothed, Fire and Theft Insurance
Free Storage to Sept. 1, 1943
Reasonable Rates
E. J. Clark Carpet Cleaning Co.
137-44 Northern Blvd. Fl. 3-8400 or Ba. 9-0123
Great Neck Branch, Imperial 510

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINT HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. HOulevard 8-1219—1339

LESLIE'S
Smart Summer
• DRESSES
• SUITS
• COATS
Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

FREEPORT

Harrees
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Adam Hats
FREEPORT, N. Y.

Give DAD his DUE
FATHER'S DAY this SUNDAY
He's been doing for you all your life, now it's his turn and we are ready with a host of useful gift articles of apparel that will bring lasting joy to him.
Estab. 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y.

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Offers a Fine Selection of
FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher
80 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Home of
Permanent Waves

31 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 8878

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
173-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8010

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

FREEPORT
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2220
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Victory Vanilla Ice Cream
AT
VIEBROCK'S
OF COURSE
40 South Main Street, Freeport
Sodas • Luncheo • Candies

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Quality Branded Lines at Reasonable Prices
Parking Lot in Rear of Store FREE to Customers
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

"Don't Forget Dad on Father's Day"
Gifts for him in our newly remodeled store. Dress Shirts, Ties, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Slippers and Sportswear.
W. T. GRANT CO.
50 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

MANION'S TEA ROOM
Delicious Lunches and Dinners
Tasty Sandwiches
Homemade Pastry
38 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8246-J. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAROL GREEN'S
For Beach or Backyard
SMART SPORTSWEAR
and
BATHING APPAREL
Playsuits • Bathing Suits • Slacks
Blouses • Lingerie • Bags
Gloves • Hosiery
Hempstead 253 Fulton — Freeport 80 South Main

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

Father's Day
Wedding and
Graduation Gifts
SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Hempstead's Oldest Established Jewelers
38 Main Street, Hempstead
33 E. Main St., Patchogue
Watches • Diamonds • Jewelry

JOSEPH HUSNIK
Certified Watchmaker
No. 224, Copyright Horological Institute of America, 1925
GIFTS FOR FATHER'S DAY, WEDDINGS, GRADUATION
REPAIR SERVICE
320 Front Street Tel. Hemp. 1748
West of Town Hall

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next State Theatre)

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
303 Front Street (opposite Main) Hempstead 7317

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME
SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8011 Hempstead 4848

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA

ROTHSCHILD'S
has been fortunate to make a special purchase of fine curtains and drapes. All items in this sale are items we have been unable ot purchase in the open market for the last six months and all represent savings.
Take advantage of this opportunity now!
ROTHSCHILD'S

Fostoria Crystal
Choose your glass pattern from Chintz, Dolly Madison, Laurel or Formality, all open stock patterns.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE STREET

Complete Canning Supplies
Here you get the finest quality foods for your coupons.
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
Hats—Dresses—Trillium
Underwear
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 8-4338

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

QUEENS
RETAIL FURRIER
Bill John Siotkas
FUR STORAGE
Repairing — Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE 9-5525

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6231, 6132, 6133

M. ROGOS, Jeweler
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Novelties
Gifts for Father's Day
Graduation, and June Brides
Fine Watch Repairing done on premises
37-04 82nd Street

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
93-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Best Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

WEDDING and
GRADUATION GIFTS
Mirrors, Pictures, Framing
DECORATIVE ARTS
82-11½ 37th Avenue

Don't Forget Dad
CUSTOM SHIRTS 2.50
Geo. L. Brown
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

DEL-MOR
FLOWER SHOP
3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170
A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special Holiday table arrangements.

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Avenue De. 8694

GEORGE L. SEIFERT
Shoes for the Family
2894 Delaware Avenue
Ri. 4915

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblatt & Stern, Inc.
1929 PALMER AVENUE

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Road
Lynbrook 2245

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

REPAIR **RADIO** SERVICE
M. W. OBERMILLER
LYN 8899 230 Union Avenue

LYNBROOK—Malverne

VARNIE SPORT WEAR
Slack Suits—3.98 to 7.98
Play Suits—2.98 to 5.98
sizes 12 to 44
VARNIESHOP
302 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein
Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty
Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

NEW YORK

MANHASSET
(Continued)

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

COATS SUITS DRESSES
PEGGY
FROCKS
All Sizes 9-20, 10-44
Moderate Prices, 4.99 up
18 South Fourth Avenue

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If It's a Gift!

LENOX
Lenox China
Sterling
Silverware
also
Rogers, Holmes and Edwards, Community Plate
D. W. SIMPSON
Serving New Rochelle and vicinity for over a quarter of a century.
496 MAIN STREET

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

TRY
RUDOLF'S
MIRACLE COLD WAVE
PERMANENT
Telephone N. R. 2-2520
374 North Avenue, near Lockwood

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Girls and Boys
HEADQUARTERS FOR
REG'N. CAMP TOGS
Cor. Main and Church Sts.

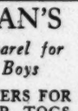
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
SEE OUR NEW SPRING
Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
TEL. ESPLANADE 5-3161
CONTOUR D'VOUS
BEAUTY SALONS
Hair Style Creators
1601 Avenue "M," Brooklyn
The salon that meets every beauty need

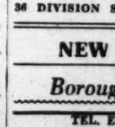
JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist



8 More Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

DIAMONDS • WATCHES • JEWELRY
SOL. CHARAK
EXPERT WATCH AND CLOCK SERVICE
One Year Written Guarantee on All Repairs
7218 Third Ave.—SH. 8-6620

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1337 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison



BEIN'S
BEAUTY SALON
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
Specializing in Zotos Wave
1111 Kings Highway DEwey 9-2023
Bet. East 12th St. and Coney Island Ave.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
(Continued)

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8423 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN
COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
June is the best time to plant
GLADIOLA BULBS
36 Large Bulbs for $1.00
Top-size, prize-winning variety bulbs
25 for $1.00
WILL BLOOM THIS FALL

Day and Night Tel. Buckminster 4-0899
RANSOM BROS.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVING
I. C. C. PERMIT
Office 2318 Avenue D Near Flatbush Ave.
Warehouse 820 E. 42nd Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Manhattan
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3701-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

For Father's Day
The GIFTS *he will like*
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 No. Main St., Telephone 2100 Free Delivery
THE NEW MODERNIZED
W. T. GRANT CO.
PORT CHESTER
DEPARTMENT STORE
FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
FOR FATHER'S DAY
Manhattan Shirts—Ties
Pajamas—Sportswear

I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET
Fine Furniture Since 1889
Rugs—Bedding
JOSEPH **TUNICK** SONS
PORT CHESTER 1800

PROTECT YOUR HOUSE
with Kauri Self-Cleaning
Paint, $3.20 a gal.

FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 No. Main Street

LILLIAN
» » SHOP
dresses hats lingerie
227 Westchester Ave. Port Chester 3232

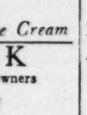
NEW YORK

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey
2500



When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires. Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every
Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN STREET
"JANTZEN" and "GANTNER"
SWIM SUITS
CAMP APPAREL
For Boys and Girls of All Ages

FRIEDMAN'S
• ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Men and Women
• DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
• KALI-STEN-IK SHOES
for Children
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
368 Main St., Poughkeepsie Tel. 2416

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Geo. Schlude's Sons
The Furniture Stroe
SINCE 1870

150 Main Street
Phone 368

New Cotton Dresses
1.98 to 10.98
Junior Miss and Women's
Large and Half Sizes
BAUER'S DRESS SHOP
260 Main Street

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned
Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

Be at Home with
Wallace's Outdoor
FURNITURE
WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come in and enjoy our
DELICIOUS HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
JURGS & SCHNITTGER
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-9689
Formerly Poppe's

Established 22 Years Virginia 9-8274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

JOHN J. JOHNSTON, INC.
Established 1903
Roofing—Rock Wool Insulations
Quiet May Oil Burners
Virginia 7-4200 111-08 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332
Serving the Nation Since 1874
WALK-OVER
MAIN-SPRING ARCH SHOES
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
VIRGINIA 7-5696
JAMAICA AVE. CORNER 119TH ST.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6502, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do you want Personal Service and Sound Insurance Protection?
Our Policies Fit Every Pocketbook
Ask About Our Plan
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Stone 78
George Dietrich, President
J. E. Hasselwander, Treasurer

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN
FOR
LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

E. S. **BOHACHEK** INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO
INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
& SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

WANT TO SELL
OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2340

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Telephone Rockville Centre 3845—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SCARSDALE

Enjoy Your
Summer Outdoors
Outdoor fireplaces, terraces built and repaired, screen enclosed porches, garden walks, stonewalls, wooden fences, garden drainage.
PERCY L. SMITH
32 Wynmoor Road Scarsdale 4420

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
PORCH FURNITURE
PICNIC SUPPLIES
GARDEN NECESSITIES
11 SPENCER PLACE

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued from previous page)

Barneys
For Children's Wear

ST. ALBANS
ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 5-2201
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton
R. & H. Interior Decorators
Slip Covers—Upholstery—Draperies
Full Line of Dry Goods
Workmanship Guaranteed
225-15 Merrick Road, Laurelton, L. I.
Phone: LAurelton 5-1007
Call Evenings: LAurelton 5-1255

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens
C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 5-1579

SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S
MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS. TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Agnes L. Brown, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Eakins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1136 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

OLD MUSIC BOXES
Fully Reconditioned
Unusual Collection
Clark Music Co.
416 S. SALINA STREET 2-3101

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
113 S. Salina

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY
DIAMOND ROCK CREAMERY
720-22 Sixth Ave.
Troy, N. Y.
Telephone North Troy 210
Dixon Bros. ..... N. Troy 1106-W
Leona Derosier ..... Waterford 5 F 2
Charles Fellows ..... Troy 2205-W
Isaac Fonda ..... Cohoes 1394
Stewart Lueck ..... Cohoes 1552
Edward Madsen ..... N. Troy 220-W
Louis Olsen ..... N. Troy 1315-J
P. J. Ott & Son ..... N. Troy 8174
Edward Pheonix ..... Cohoes 9857
Charles Prout ..... Center Brunswick 55
Fred Sullivan ..... N. Troy 210
Frank Whalen ..... N. Troy 210
Waterford Dairy ..... Waterford 213
Deliveries in Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Watervliet and Rensselaer

UTICA
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2163

Oriental Rugs
Should be Washed and Cleaned regularly.
Go to
Haig Farmanian
for good service, a fine selection.
Time payments.
901 GENESEE STREET UTICA, N. Y.

NEW YORK
UTICA
(Continued)

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

WHITE PLAINS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give Her a Perfect Diamond
A Bramley diamond is of assured high quality — and available at an attractive price.
BRAMLEY & CO., INC.
Westchester's Jewelers of Finer Gems
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
199 MAIN STREET

Hardware, Paints and Varnishes, Housewares, Lighting Fixtures, Linoleums, Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
Visit Our Modern Wallpaper Showroom
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

YOU'RE INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHOP AT
51 MAMARONECK AVE.
Quality Shoe Repair
WHITE PLAINS 4020

DRESSES!
Bembergs, Voiles, Chambrays, Ginghams, Spuns, Seersuckers, Piques — everything for Summer!
ORAM-KIRCHE.
Stylists
130 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

A complete selection of
Famous Gantner Wikies Swim Trunks
for men and boys—$1.95 to $5
Stone's
"Authorized Agency for Camp Sloan"
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.
Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids. And all those other things you have become accustomed to buying in a drug store.

Antiques
MATHILDE K. KUSS
201 E. Post Road Tel. White Plains 3580

SHERMAN'S
Outfitters for Boys for Camp, Graduation and Vacation
86 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel W. P. 613

Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS
For Father's Day
Arrow Trade Winds
SHIRTS—TIES—SHORTS
Handkerchiefs
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 South Broadway
Corner of Lawrence Street

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Special Wednesdays and Saturdays

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Camera Club

Mrs. Carl Jones, Flora, Indiana

Mrs. B. Pfeffer, St. Albans, N. Y.

Helping Out on the Home Front

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Despite her all-out war against the Axis, Soviet Russia continues to find time to issue new postage stamps. Close on the heels of a war set of 11 values, described in this column two weeks ago, a new set of eight values commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has arrived here.

These stamps are the first to present the likeness of Marshal Josef Stalin.

Stalin's profile appears on the right side, facing that of Lenin, on the 30k value, and is side by side with that of Lenin on the 5k value.

Printed horizontally, the stamps carry the numerals "1917—XXV—1942" across the top, and depict scenes of fighting. The colors are dull in comparison with previous Soviet issues, with only the one ruble, a red brown which portrays Lenin against a Soviet flag, deviating from the soft browns, grays and greenish-blues of the other seven stamps. The values of the complete set are: 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 and 60k and one and two rubles.

* * *

Six additional values of Portugal's new stamp, mentioned here recently, have reached this country, confirming earlier belief that the stamps are part of a regular issue of several denominations. In addition to the 10-centavo dark red, these values have been received: 5 centavos black; 20c dull violet; 50c plum; 1.50 escudos turquoise; 2e violet brown, and 10e gray blue. A 16th century sailing vessel flying a five-star flag is the central design.

* * *

In connection with inauguration of airline service by the K. L. M.-Royal Dutch Air Lines from the West Indian Islands of Curacao and Aruba to Miami, Fla., K. L. M. has announced it will provide first flight covers to be flown from Willemstad, Curacao, or Oranjestad, Aruba, for collectors of United States and Canada at a cost of 35 cents each. Covers addressed to members of the armed forces and auxiliary services addressed in care of A. P. O. or the Navy will be available at 20 cents each.

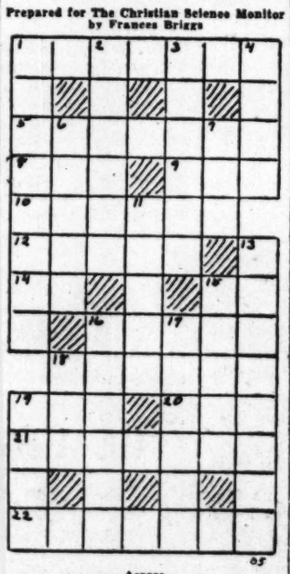
The company explains that the service is being offered collectors because of the impossibility of sending covers to either island because of the war and censorship. No philatelic mail will be flown from this country. Requests for covers should be forwarded to Royal Dutch Air Lines, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, 17, accompanied by money order payments for the covers desired.

A Verse for Today . . .

If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth.—Mark 9:23

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—A baller should remind you of what sport?
5—Who is author of "A Smattering of Ignorance" (poss.)?
8—What is a Japanese sash?
9—Speck.
10—What is first name of Greer Garson's co-star in "Random Harvest"?
13—Point of View.
14—What is symbol for dysprosium?
15—Ocean (abbr.).
16—Who is Olivia's uncle in "Twelfth Night"?
18—What was first name of Juarez, Mexican statesman?
19—What is flowering spike of a cereal plant?
20—Moray is what?
21—What is a purplish red dye and pigment derived from coal tar?
22—What persons would give us a madrigal?

Down
1—Territory of Jefferson became what State of U. S.?
2—What American author served as U. S. minister to Spain?
3—What is an antonym of "extinguish"?
4—Experiment.
6—What wood is used chiefly for mosaics, inlaying, and small articles of furniture?
7—Bushy clump is what?
11—What American author wrote "The Choir Invisible"?
12—Who were the charges of the fictional Mr. Chips?
15—What do you call the first eight lines of a sonnet?
16—What city is the principal fish market of Norway?
17—What do you call one whose property is subject to a lien?
18—To bleat as a sheep?
19—Next to the ostrich, to which they are closely related, what are the largest existing birds?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

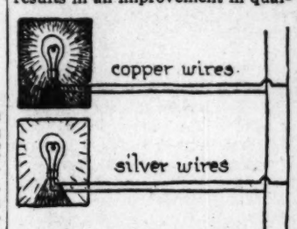
Why the Use of Silver In Electrical Apparatus Has So Greatly Increased?

It is said that Pizarro, who conquered Peru, once shod his horses with silver in an emergency. In this present war emergency, silver is being used instead of tin, copper, and other scarce materials in the manufacture of electrical apparatus.

According to H. A. Winne, General Electric design engineer, there is now at least a little silver in almost every motor, generator, transformer, or other piece of apparatus made by that company for the war.

"In many cases the use of silver adds to the cost, a consideration secondary to production at the moment," explains Mr. Winne. "In such instances, its use is probably temporary.

"On the other hand, the use of silver in current-carrying contacts and in brazing alloys frequently results in an improvement in quality sufficient to justify the greater cost, and so for these purposes its use will not only continue after the war but probably will increase."



Silver is a better conductor of electricity than copper, as indicated by the fact that the lamp connected by silver wires burns brighter than the one connected by copper wires.

Among the most extensive substitutions of silver for other metals is its use in place of tin in soft solder and for copper in brazing alloys, used for connecting conductors—bars and wires—in various types of electrical equipment.

Aside from saving tin by reducing the tin content of solders, brazing technique is now widely replacing soft soldering to conserve tin and copper. Brazing, chiefly because of the silver present, is often quicker, more reliable, and economical.

As a result of these various substitutions an estimated million pounds of tin were saved last year by General Electric alone.

Some 40,000 tons of silver bullion, stored by the United States government in West Point vaults, has been made available for war plant use "for the duration" on a sort of lend-lease plan. The Aluminum Company of America, for instance, has a use for at least 14,000 tons of it for making electrical conductors that formerly were made from copper. Silver's value in industry is based on its high electrical and thermal conductivity, its tensile strength and its conductivity. —W. P. Keasbey.

Pet's 45-Mile River Ride Ends Safely

Claremore, Okla.

It happened during the recent floods in this vicinity. A ranchman looking after his cattle along a swollen stream saw a collie clinging to some floating debris. The man lost no time in getting a boat and rescuing the dog, unmindful of the danger to himself. It seems the big pet's eventful journey had started some 45 miles upstream.

The ranchman, identifying the dog, called the owner and told him his pet was safe. It was difficult to tell which was the happiest, the owner, the ranchman or the collie when the dog's master arrived after a long trip over flooded highways.

Just for Fun— By Gene Carr

"No, dear, you'll have to mow it yourself; the boy who usually does it is in Australia."

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Why are they called private secretaries? Does any businessman have a public secretary?

Ryan in Boston Herald: Gosh, come to think of it, what a lot of darning might be saved, if they painted socks on Pa and on little Willie, too.

Punch ©: Goebbels, recently stated that Germany is invincible. This seems to support current rumors that Hitler is about to launch a sudden defensive on all fronts.

In Lighter Vein

Enterprise

From the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London comes a story of a young man who should go far.

Phone there rang the other day. "Can you please tell me who is the Governor General of Canada?" asked a voice. The information was supplied. The inquirer was also told how many provinces Canada had, what were their capitals, and so on. Finally the official asked to whom he was speaking.

"Jenkins, sir," said the voice. "I'm doing my homework."

Answers

NEWS ITEM — CANON CITY, COLO. — PRISON INMATE CLAIMS HE WROTE THE SONG HIT, "YOU'LL NEVER KNOW."

BUT I'M THE GREAT COMPOSER, FORTISSIMO CRESHENDO, GRADUATE OF 5 EUROPEAN CONSERVATORIES
SORRY!- IF YOU'RE NOT A GRADUATE OF ONE OF OUR PENITENTIARIES WE WOULDN'T PUBLISH IT-- CONVICTS WRITE OUR BEST SONG HITS
TINKLE, TINKLE, TINKLE & HALFBEAT — MUSIC PUBLISHERS
CLANG CLANG BANK
IF I COULD ONLY GET SENT TO A CELL WHERE IT'S NICE AND QUIET I'D SURE WRITE A HIT
PLUNK
TIN PAN ALLEY
SSH! HE'S TRYING TO WORK OUT THE MELODY FOR THE CHORUS
BONG
HERE'S MY LATEST, TURNKEY, — HOW DOES IT SOUND?
OH, McSLUGG, IT'S BEE-U-TEE-FUL

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A "Rest" for the Boys* — By Le Pelley

I CAN'T HELP WONDERING ABOUT THAT WOMAN WHO PAID US FOR THE PICTURES WE TOOK...
FORGET HER !! I HAVE SOME GOOD NEWS
MARMADUKE AND HIS FATHER HAVE INVITED US TO THEIR SUMMER HOUSE ON THE ISLAND...
PLUNKY !!
WE'RE GOING FOR A REST ! THERE'LL BE SWIMMING, SAILING, ROWING, GAMES, BASEBALL, HIKES; MAYBE SOME DEEP SEA FISHING, HORSE-BACK RIDING... AND THAT ISN'T ALL....
WOW... IT DOESN'T SOUND MUCH LIKE A REST !
WHAT DO YOU WANT TO DO ?? UTTERLY COLLARSE ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Fine Way to Play Ball—If You Ask Me* — By Rodgers

Today I noticed Betty Anne had a ball in her hand-
Well, naturally, I supposed she'd want someone to play ball with her-
And I guess I don't have to tell you that would have suited me to a "T"-
But, shucks, all she wanted to do was to play "Jacks"-
Or something like that-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Can He Take It?* — By The Hagers

"I hear that you and Ted Webb took Some lessons from a famous cook,"
Professor Widgeon said. "I'm bent On trying an experiment.
It takes no heat, no recipe. Sit down and share my meal with me."
"What is it, sir? That may sound rude." He answered, "It's synthetic food!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Behind War

There is always a war behind a war—not simply the battle of production on the home front, but the machinations of diplomacy coupled with military feints. In the present phase of operations on both sides this psychological war is much in evidence. It does not, of course, supersede actual physical warfare. It is properly subsidiary to combat. But its contribution to victory can be substantial.

On the Allied side this warfare is illustrated in the sudden shifting of emphasis—from Italy to the Middle East. Though there is probably much more than psychology involved in the closing of the Syrian-Turkish frontier—there are two massive and well-equipped British Armies in the Middle East—nevertheless an act certain to be so widely publicized as the closing of a frontier has important elements of psychological warfare. It advertises activity on the part of these armies, even while it may screen details.

If Allied troops were about to strike somewhere else, this advertisement would be most useful in diverting Berlin's attention from the real danger point. And since the most effective use of Allied Middle East armies might be made through Turkey, the announcement confronts Germany with a political question as well as a military one.

Meanwhile the blasting of Sicily keeps part of the Axis' attention on the probability of a large-scale attack on Italy. These moves may well be followed by threats in the west and north. It will be recalled by students of history that Napoleon's power and his ability to concentrate on the organization of Europe was worn down by his having to send armies rushing across the Continent, now to meet one threat, now to meet another far from the first.

It is not improbable, in such a situation, that the peace feelers reportedly sent out by Rumania are only an Axis counter move to the "war of nerves" now being directed so ably against our enemies. Note, too, reports via Stockholm that Germany and Russia have just been engaged in unsuccessful peace talks.

Both of these are feeble efforts. The first-mentioned, indeed, could even have originated in Allied circles. But the second is obviously one of a series of Axis attempts whose clumsiness increases with desperation. It comes at a moment when plans are being laid to expand lend-lease aid to the Russian ally, and when confidence of the leading United Nations in one another is bolstered by joint success.

The effects of maneuvers in mental warfare can be very solid indeed. The United Nations' aim now is to hinder Axis decisions as to where the greatest danger lies and thus to delay concentration of adequate forces at that point. Another is to weaken the fighting spirit of a nation that sees more and more signs pointing to defeat. The hopelessness of peace offensives against the Allies will exacerbate internal divisions within the Governments and among the peoples of Hitler's satellites, and will increase sabotage and unruliness in the occupied countries. Current success in psychological war will make physical invasion of Europe easier for the United Nations armies.

Albert Bushnell Hart

Albert Bushnell Hart's span of experience stretched from the time of the "underground railroad" of slavery days to that of the air-liners—and he was enthusiastic supporter of both. Mysterious guests used to come to his grandmother's home during the night, back in the 50's, and be driven away in his grandfather's cart toward the Canadian line before sunup. He remembered vividly his grief at Lincoln's passing. Yet he did not live in the past, but adapted himself to the world's changing, much like his classmate and friend at Harvard, Theodore Roosevelt. He went in for air travel in the 30's and, moreover, foresaw that aviation "will change the whole science of war, and that means it will change the history of mankind." Still, personally, he remained a conservative.

As an observer of world events—he wrote 250 books during his sixty years at Harvard—he was able often to predict the course of events. As early as 1935 he foretold a general war "within ten years," and held that the United States could hardly escape being involved. During his years at Harvard an almost endless procession of young men—who knew him affectionately as "Bushy"—passed through his classrooms. To many of them he must have been another "Mr. Chips." His figure will be missed, on the Square and on Brattle Street.

Coupon Madness

One thing people refuse to hoard. That's a ration coupon! It burns holes in pockets, starts stampedes, and tricks folks into buying all kinds of things they don't really need. You'd think an unspent coupon was a disgrace.

As the mountaineer did, who, confronted by his coupons, wrote Washington: "I want to be patriotic, but I can't afford to buy all this sugar."

Take Number 17. That was a close one. Thousands almost forgot it. Then came the deadline of June 15. Frantic Americans tore into town with Ration Book Number One, its precious coupon 17 scorching their fingers.

Shoe stores were mobbed. Clothes were torn, feet were trod upon, shoe clerks ran around in a whirl, and exhausted merchants closed their stores that night with a litter of boxes on the floor and half their stock swept off their shelves.

It isn't just shoes, either. Coupon 17 isn't the only guilty one. There are those little red and blue points. They're dangerous, too. Let an expiration date come around, and accumulated coupons come pouring forth in a torrent. Frenzied buyers rush to turn their points into meat and canned goods, regardless of whether they actually need them.

It doesn't make sense. It isn't patriotic. But it happens time and time again. Sometimes you may even find yourself doing it. It's easy to be swept into the current, but it's a current of emotion rather than reason.

The very fact that there are extra points in the book at the end of the period is assurance that there's certainly nothing to worry about. It's time people stopped to think, and refused to be mesmerized by ration coupons.

A Decade of Public Housing

Current observances of the tenth anniversary of public housing in the United States bring to thought the strides that have been taken in that field since as a part of the National Industrial Recovery Act (remember the Blue Eagle?), the Government undertook a certain amount of slum clearance and the provision of a limited number of low-rent housing units under its public works program.

Although great distances must yet be traversed before the underprivileged one-third of the American people that President Roosevelt saw as poorly housed at the time of his second inauguration are properly sheltered, the 132,592 units completed before the war have been sufficient to give scope, direction, and hope to the efforts that will surely be resumed in happier days. Moreover, the enormous $2,000,000,000 war housing program now developing will not be a total loss. Many of the 662,695 dwelling units completed or underway in various sections will fit into the peacetime pattern.

The war, too, is serving to emphasize the necessity for good housing. It is asserted that one of the prime reasons for delays at the Willow Run bomber plant has been lack of suitable housing. Trailer camps and mushroom villages point to a similar inadequacy in many sections of the country.

This inadequacy is a social and fiscal opportunity for the postwar years, and there is evidence it will be seized as such. America has always been a nation of home-lovers. All that has ever stood between many families and a charming home was the necessary money.

And this obstacle is being reduced in two ways. First, new building materials, and new construction methods, are being developed which should bring the price of comfortable, efficient shelter down to the reach of those in the lower income brackets. Secondly, and partly through Government help, financing of homes is being made easier.

Still, lower interest rates, enabling buyers to clear mortgages more rapidly, would doubtless accelerate the program, while improved postwar highways and other transportation avenues should encourage venturing further from towns, where land prices are less.

The war is doing much to decentralize industry. If this continues, the dream of the farm-factory community may not be too far from realization for many Americans, and this will open to wider development the field of housing in the rural areas, where there are clums, even as in the urban centers.

A New England friend of ours, who is addicted to old-fashioned strawberry shortcake, has sadly resigned himself to a summer of Indian pudding—with berries skirting 50 cents a quart!

The Bookshelf

A Scribe's Spiritual Journey

Here is another extraordinary book about an extraordinary experience—the deliverance from death of a newspaper correspondent who parachuted from a plane over the New Guinea jungles and wandered helpless and practically without food for five weeks, yet always found succor when he most needed it.

Vern Haugland's wanderings in that nightmare land of unsurpassed scenic beauty and body-torturing days and nights were a spiritual journey. "I knew at last for certain that somewhere there was a God and that I was in His hands." LETTER FROM NEW GUINEA (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $1.50) tells this Associated Press war correspondent's story.

* * *

Thousands read Vern Haugland's diary which his colleagues typed and cabled to the States while he lay recovering in a hospital at Port Moresby. One-third of its entries included expressions of faith in God or gratitude for delivery. Evidences were many of divine care and protection. At first he felt a little ashamed when he learned that his inmost thoughts had been published for the world to read. But soon he learned, from a flood of letters that reached him, that what he had jotted down in the heart of the jungle had brought comfort and encouragement to many.

This was the young American whose sister had written him: "If things go wrong, always remember the Twenty-third Psalm: 'The Lord is my shepherd.' Trust in it and you will be all right." And how he clung to that precious bit of Scripture, recalled from his Sunday School days! "The Lord shepherded me," he writes, and time after time he found what he needed. Finally, he was led to reverse his course and was guided into a trail that led him to a native village and eventually to the care of two missionaries.

* * *

Mr. Haugland was decorated with the Army's Silver Star by General MacArthur, as he lay on his hospital bed. He knew, he writes, that "prayers and the working of Providence, not my own heroism, had brought me through. I believed General MacArthur knew this, too, and really made the award for faith, for that which made me cling to a belief in divine care rather than for bravery. On that basis my conscience could accept the medal."

The little book gives an intimate glimpse into the life of the Papuans and data which no thorough reporter like Vern Haugland could overlook, even though he had not eaten real food for 32 days. M. W. B.

Our Readers Say—

"Make Citizenship Mandatory To Union Membership"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Basically, it seems to me, John L. Lewis, who constitutes himself mouthpiece for thousands of workers, relies upon the backing of great numbers of those who are noncitizens. I do not mean to reflect upon those under his banner who genuinely are United States citizens, but is it not true that he is voice for a powerful minority of workers who by any American standard otherwise would be voiceless? And by leadership of these politically voiceless ones, Mr. Lewis is vocal, so volubly vocal as to threaten to overpower United States production and vital war activities?

What finer incentive could be offered to refugees, evacuees, immigrants now or to come to our shores, than that the goal of employment shall be the legal right to seek affiliation with the union of their choice, conferred only when they shall have attained also the right to be accepted into full United States citizenship. Close the ranks of organized labor to the un-American. Make citizenship mandatory as the basic requirement before labor, management, or any politically suasive group receives the right to organize.

At present, thousands of NWLB cases pile up records of endless quibbling, recording violence, disputing over inferences derived from bitter statements of Labor vs. Management. And thousands more of such cases will come before the Board without clarification of their issues, so long as there is no standard of selection in the ranks of individuals who reject disciplines of self-government or fail to earn the high privilege of co-operative effort within established democracy.

I am for labor, for its obligations as well as the boon of its grand scope of activities. I see its problems as one within the ranks, as a union member. CLARE COOPER

Washington

Closer to Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If each and every one of us put his country before himself and resolutely determined to outdo the Axis, our indestructible democracy would stand out as a shining beacon for all the world.

As our families more and more are feeling the impact of the war, the strikes and upsets in labor become more ridiculous. Is this the America that we soldiers are fighting for? No one would justify freeing a fifth columnist, to allow him to go on with his destructive work. Why, then, should we be so content to let any other individual hinder our progress? Every work day lost is a day gained for the Axis. Strikes come under the heading of sabotage in wartime. If the soldier has to dig in and fight, why shouldn't those at home do the same? PVT. MILTON L. BEHEE

Camp Atterbury, Ind.

Hold Pay Till After the War?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested in an article in The Christian Science Monitor on the question of pay for married men in the armed forces. Would not a good solution be to adopt a plan similar to the Canadian one of putting aside a portion of the pay to the man's credit for after the war—when their obligations, which have been postponed for the duration by a moratorium, will have to be met? Indeed, I think that all the men should receive part of their pay after the war to help equalize the payments to soldiers of different nations, which is the reason the Canadians use this plan.

San Gabriel, Calif. MARION L. SANFORD

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Little Pre-Invasion Number

The Immigrants

A Memory of Movie Making

Garbo was one of the first and one of the greatest of the foreigners to come to Hollywood, but it is not generally remembered today that the Scandinavian countries gave Hollywood other talented film makers. Lars Hanson was one of these, perhaps the greatest. Hanson, in his native Sweden, was a Shakespearean actor, and is again today. He took movies seriously, but either was not patient enough for Hollywood to find the right vehicle for him, or despaired that they ever would, for after one or two rather ordinary pictures he returned to Sweden.

Victor Seastrom and Benjamin Christianson were Swedish directors who worked for some time in Hollywood. I have talked with all of them, and found them, especially Seastrom and Hanson, quite taken with the American film, and very enthusiastic about its possibilities for themselves. But none of them has ever returned to try again. Probably they preferred the stage, anyway.

Jean Hersholt from Denmark, and Einar Hansen from Norway, were other Scandinavians. Hersholt is one of the most popular figures in all film world today, and his unselfish work for the Motion Picture Relief Fund, and all other community activities, has made him a greater favorite than ever. He began his film career as a "heavy," and the picture of him playing lovable old-man roles was in no one's mind when "Greed," for example, was made.

Germany sent Hollywood a great influx of talent, though not all of them were Germans, some being Hungarians, others Austrians; but most of them came to the studios here by way of the great German UFA studios.

* * *

One of the greatest of these never came in person, though a good deal of his work was done here. This was the young German poet, Karl Mayer, whose scripts "The Uniform" or "The Last Laugh," "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," "Sunrise," etc., have never been equalled for cinematic form. Mayer could suggest whole scenes with a phrase, or a word. His scripts were written almost in blank verse form, the lines often ending with a question mark, as "Does she see him? Do her eyes follow him as he passes?" etc. To read one of his scripts was to immerse yourself in the picture before it was made. Of the scripts that I have read, the work of Thornton Wilder comes closest to that of Mayer.

Lubitsch, Jannings, Murnau, Korda, Veidt, Dietrich, Pabst—the Germans sent their best. Some remained, others went back. Jannings and Pabst are said to be making Nazi films at the moment.

Jannings, in his day, electrified the film world. I doubt that a film has been made since which created anything like the sensation he created in "The Last Laugh." Pabst may be a Nazi now, but when he was here he seemed to be one of the most sincere pacifists I have ever talked with; and his great film, "Kameradschaft," was an epic of internationalism. "Jeanne Ney," an earlier film, was much copied by all film makers, Americans among them.

The Germans sent a good many others—for example, Fritz Lang, Henry Blanke, Dieterle, Joe May, Mady Christians, Willy Fritsch, Lilian Harvey, Cameraman Karl Freund, Elisabeth Bergner, Paul Czinner, Werner Krauss, Lya De Putti, Berthold Viertel, Francis Lederer, Erich Pommer, dozens of others—but of all who came out of Germany there was none who did more for the American film than Ernst Lubitsch. He may not be the greatest of the group, but he has been one of the most consistent producers, even up to the present.

* * *

Lubitsch began his film career with two types of film, the great spectacle, and the intimate, somewhat daring film which has made him famous. "Dubarry" and "The Patriot" are among the spectacles toward which he leaned at one time, and never has abandoned, for he tried them again when sound came in with his large musical canvases with Maurice Chevalier and Jeannette MacDonald.

His truest métier, however, is unquestionably the group of films which began with "The Marriage Circle"—though "Montmartre" was somewhat in the same vein—and continued through to his present successes.

Lubitsch, in conversation, often shows great enthusiasm, and he strikes one as being somewhat gentler and kinder than one supposed the director of so many sharply witty films could be. He is an actor, too, and actors tell you that he can do any scene better than they can—and that they learn more from him than from any other director under whom they have ever worked.

The British and French have sent moviemakers here, too; indeed, each has contributed so materially to the film that a separate article is needed to tell about them. The generalization probably can be made that the influence of the French on the American film, especially on the work of Chaplin, Lubitsch, and the whole field of light American comedy—Sennett included—is not generally known; and that the influence of the British on the American film, which has been growing, may decrease materially in the future. FRANK DAUGHERTY

Mirror of World Opinion

"Without a Labor Policy"

Some labor leaders shortsightedly oppose this [Smith-Connally] bill. They should be able to see that it would reduce the annoying acts of certain elements in union labor which are occurring every day, like the mine strike, and which are building up reaction for the future. It would also be a protection to labor against arbitrary decrees that rest on nothing more than executive assumption.

America has drifted for more than two years now without a labor policy except what officials think up from day to day. We have gone from one crisis to another. For the sake of labor itself, for the sake of the country, for the sake of victory, let's cure this situation.

Let's not just irritate miners, or anybody else. Let's have a law telling labor what it can and cannot do, just as everyone else is now told.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

When Will the War End?

By Charles Gratke

Foreign Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

When will the war end? This is a silly question nobody asks a General. But a group of high ranking American Army officers have just asked it of a group of United States newspapermen. And during the process, military men have disclosed their own answer. Most of them expect Germany to be defeated by November, 1944.

The estimate reflects both the rising curve of confidence of the Allied arms and also the magnitude of the task ahead. It happened like this: Four of the group of American journalists who recently visited Sweden as guests of the Swedish Government are now stopping off in England en route home. As guests of the Army and the Eighth Air Force, they spent three days in an intensive trip to supply centers, air bases, and bomber and fighter stations which now are rising in strength, making the United States a real partner in the United Nations action against the Continent.

After dinner at the officers' quarters "somewhere in England," we were talking with fourteen men who are shouldering some of the most important tasks in this theater of war.

"When do you newspaper chaps think Germany will be defeated?" one Colonel asked. With that opening, no correspondent worth his salt would do other than toss the same question back. We did. For answer, the Colonel tore up a sheet of paper into little squares. Down each he drew a vertical line. The left side of the chit represented 1943. The right half of the chit represented 1944. In the appropriate year column each participant wrote the number of the month in that year he expected the war to be over.

* * *

It was a secret ballot. The only designation was to keep the military sheep from the newspaper goats. This was done by marking the slips with the letter "M" for military and "N" for newspapermen. The Colonel complimentarily remarked "M" could be for morons, too. And the newspapermen, not to be outdone in courtesy, appended that "N" could also mean nonentities. Then the counting began.

Seven of the fourteen officers set November, 1944, as the date Germany would be defeated. An additional two fixed the time within the last quarter of 1944. The remaining five fixed the end in the last quarter of 1943. The average for the entire group, gained by adding all the monthly figures and dividing by the number of ballots, fixed the "consensus" as July, 1944. Despite this average, however, the most important fact remains that the majority see the Nazi finish in the last quarter of 1944.

The newspapermen's opinions on this matter naturally are less important. But we were somewhat flattered to find two of the four actually voted November, 1944, and one voted October, 1944. The remaining member foresaw the end sometime late in 1943. One public relations officer who out of professional courtesy insisted on being numbered among the newspapermen, voted for the fall of 1943. Thus the average for the journalistic guess is the same month as that of the military men—July, 1944.

Despite the tremendous emphasis on the possibility of "invasion" soon, these estimates check closely with known strategic objectives already publicly announced. The Prime Minister's recent promise of "amphibian operations on a large scale" undoubtedly will be fulfilled, but no one I have encountered here is sufficiently sanguine to predict continental operations sufficient to divert fifty divisions from the Russian front or anything comparable thereto. The Prime Minister as well as others repeatedly made it clear that United Nations strategy calls for continued intensified air bombardment, both as a softening up and to test out the effects of the most concentrated air attacks yet known.

* * *

None of the military men encountered on our "inspection tour" underestimates the magnitude of the task ahead. Some point out the increasing difficulties within Germany and that the effect of bombings already felt may bring collapse sooner than most estimates show. But they are not counting thereon. And clearly the men and materials building up on this island—whose blockhouses and barriers tell the story of the invasion once expected but now to be turned Continentwise—point to the action to come.

My personal opinion, and it can only be that, is that the big push is not just around the corner. Important actions may well be planned for the immediate future. But the knockout blow against the Nazis appears to be not weeks off but months ahead.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.